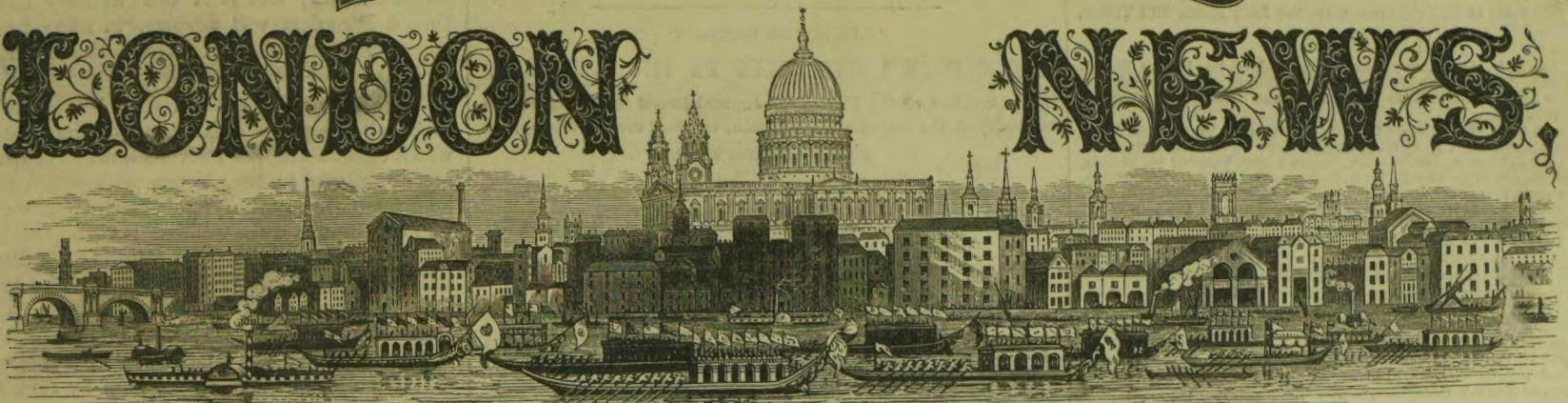


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 2047.—VOL. LXXIII.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1878.

WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS } SIXPENCE.
By Post, 6½d.



THE AUSTRIAN CAPTURE OF SERAJEVO: THE 46TH INFANTRY STORMING THE SALUTING OR YELLOW BATTERY.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

BIRTHS.

On the 18th inst., at Cliveden, Maidenhead, the Lady Beatrice Cavendish, of a son.

On the 12th inst., at Bromley, Middlesex, the wife of Sir Edmund Hay Currie, of a son.

On the 12th inst., at 25, Delgrave-square, the Lady Edwin Hill Trevor, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 12th inst., at Thorney Abbey, Cambridgeshire, by the Rev. J. Cantley, Vicar, John Swaine Scates, of Higher Broughton, Manchester, to Frances Elizabeth (Lillia), eldest child of Thomas Fullard, of Thorney, Cambridgeshire.

On the 12th inst., at St. Mary's Church, Shrewsbury, by the Rev. J. W. Bromley, assisted by the Rev. W. Bromley, Vicar of Sibton, father and brother of the bridegroom, and the Rev. Canon Lloyd, Vicar of St. Mary's, Henry, youngest son of the Rev. J. W. Bromley, of The Wardens, Tonbridge, Kent, to Tryphosa Maud, youngest daughter of the late W. J. Clement, M.P., of the Council House, Shrewsbury, and grand-daughter of the late W. P. Freme, of Wepre Hall, Flint.

On the 11th inst., at St. John's Church, Goole, by the Rev. Dr. Bell, Geo. England, jun., solicitor, Goole, to Harriett, relict of the late William Willett, C.E., and eldest daughter of Thomas Clegg, Stone House, Goole.

On the 11th inst., at the Church of the Servite Fathers, Fulham-road, Herr J. M. Kemp, of Braunsfeld, Cologne, Germany, to Frances Anne, youngest daughter of B. H. Hickey, of 397, Fulham-road, London.

On the 5th inst., at Erskine church, Montreal, Canada, by the Rev. J. S. Black, assisted by the Rev. J. M. Gibson, D.D., of Chicago, Frederic James Claxton, eldest son of T. James Claxton, Esq., to Christina Macdonald, third daughter of Andrew Robertson, Esq.

DEATHS.

On the 7th inst., at Island Cottage, Handsworth, Birmingham, of congestion of the lungs, Emily Jane, the wife of E. L. Bullock, and eldest daughter of T. Holyoake, surgeon, Kinver, aged 38.

On the 14th inst., at Glasgow, Daniel Walker, of Broughty Ferry, Assistant Inspector of Factories.

On July 23, at Arequipa, Peru, Rachel, daughter of the late John Ogilvie, Dundee, and wife of James R. Balfour, Valparaiso, aged 31 years.

On the 12th inst., at Ardchattan Priory, Argyshire, Jane Elizabeth Mary, widow of Strachan Irving Popham, Esq., and daughter of the late Colonel Campbell, of Ardchattan.

On the 16th inst., at Dalston, London, of paralysis, Sarah, wife of Benjamin Puckridge, in her 84th year. Friends will kindly accept this announcement.

On the 16th inst., at 10, Eaton-place, the Dowager Lady Cooper, in her 77th year.

On the 19th ult., at Simla, Florianne Margaret, wife of C. Clayton, Esq., Royal Artillery, and eldest daughter of the late Sir John Campbell, Bart., of Ardnamurchan, Argyshire.

* * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPT. 28.

SUNDAY, SEPT. 22.

Fourteenth Sunday after Trinity. St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30. Rev. J. V. Povah, Minor Canon; 3.15 p.m., the Bishop of Rupert's Land; 7 p.m., Rev. J. W. Bennett, Vicar of St. Paul's, Hampstead. Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., Rev. A. Plummer, Master of University College, Durham; 3 p.m., Rev. Canon Duckworth. Savoy, closed till Oct. 13.

MONDAY, SEPT. 23.

The Planet Neptune discovered by Galle (in conformity with the calculations of Adams and Leverrier), 1846.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 24.

Board of Trade inquiry at Poplar respecting the wreck of the Princess Alice saloon-steamer, noon. Races: Newmarket, Lanark.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 25.

Royal Toxophilite Society (West Berks Handicap).

THURSDAY, SEPT. 26.

New Moon, 2.10 p.m. Royal Toxophilite Society (extra Hemel Hempstead Poultry and Pigeon Show (two days)).

FRIDAY, SEPT. 27.

Quekett Microscopical Club, 8 p.m. Oswestry Poultry and Dog Show.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 28.

Jewish year 5639 begins. Election of Lord Mayor of London; the new Sheriffs sworn in. Royal Academy of Music: annual opening address by the Principal, Professor Macfarren, 3 p.m. Royal Alfred Yacht Club: closing cruise.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.
Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 10' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOM.		WIND.		Miles.	In.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Maximum, read at 10 P.M.	Minimum, read at 10 P.M.	General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M.		
September	Inches.	°	°	°	0-10	°	°				
11	30.207	57.7	54.3	89	2	71.1	46.9	N.E. S. SW.	50	0.000	
12	30.057	54.7	48.9	82	6	68.3	43.7	SW. W. NW.	171	0.010	
13	30.054	54.2	44.7	72	2	64.3	44.4	NNW. NW.	119	0.000	
14	29.977	56.2	51.5	85	6	68.1	44.6	NW. W. WSW.	103	0.010	
15	29.668	59.0	52.1	79	1	65.0	44.3	SW.	463	0.100	
16	29.887	55.1	39.6	59	7	61.1	49.5	SW. W. WSW.	367	0.000	
17	29.935	59.3	54.6	86	9	65.7	50.9	SW.	353	0.250	

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:—
Barometer (in inches) corrected .. 30.254 30.056 30.103 30.015 29.914 29.776 29.981
Temperature of Air .. 55.5 56.5 56.6 56.5 57.7 59.3 59.7
Temperature of Evaporation .. 55.3 57.9 58.3 57.2 57.7 59.3 59.7
Direction of Wind .. N.E. W. NNW. WSW. SSW. W. SW.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 28.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
9 20	10 9	10 53	11 30	12 0	12 33	12 55

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT will REOPEN on MONDAY, SEPT. 30, with DOUBLEDAY'S WILL, THE PARIS EXHIBITION, and AN ARTFUL AUTOMATON.—ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place.

FOURTEENTH CONSECUTIVE YEAR IN ONE UNBROKEN SEASON.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.

MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS. All the year round. Every Night at Eight, and on every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday at Three and Eight also.

THIS COMPANY NOW BEARS THE PROUD DISTINCTION OF BEING THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED AND MOST SUCCESSFUL UPON THE EARTH.

It is also the source whence all imitators obtain the salient features of the charming and popular Entertainment now universally associated with the names of Moore and Burgess.

THE NEW AND EXCELLENT PROGRAMME performed for the first time last week will be repeated with notification of another change is given.
Furniture, 6s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. No fees. Places can be secured at Austin's Office, St. James's Hall, daily, from Nine a.m., without extra charge.

MASKELYNE and COOKE, EGYPTIAN HALL, EVERY EVENING at Eight; TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at Three. A Programme of inexplicable Illusions and Mechanical Wonders. Music by Mechanism is Mr. Maskelyne's latest and greatest achievement. The performances of Panfare, the Cornet-Player, and Labial on the Euphonium, are just now the attraction and talk of the entire Kingdom, the Press having spoken in terms of unqualified praise. Private Boxes, from 21s. to 25 guineas; Stalls, 5s. and 3s.; Admission, 2s. and 1s.—W. MORTON, Manager.

THE ILLUSTRATED PARIS UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION.

An English Edition of

L'EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE DE 1878 ILLUSTRÉE,

in continuation of the Illustrated Journal issued in 1867 under the authority of the Imperial Commission, is issued every Tuesday,

PRICE THREEPENCE.

PUBLISHED AT THE OFFICE OF

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS,

198, STRAND, LONDON.

All Country Orders to be supplied through the London Agents.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.—Sole Lessee and Manager, F. B. Chatterton.—This Theatre, redecorated, will OPEN for the SEASON SATURDAY, SEPT. 28, when will be presented Shakespeare's romantic Play A WINTER'S TALE. Scenery by William Beverley. Leontes, Mr. Charles Dillon; Hermione, Miss Wallis; Perdita, Miss Fowler; and Paulina, Mrs. Hermann Vestin. Preceded, at Seven o'clock, by Leocoe's Operetta ANGELA; or, A Woman's Wit. Conclude with the Comic Ballet LORD DUNDREARY. Box-Office open Ten till Five daily.

THE TWO ORPHANS, with all the Original Effects and Powerful Cast, on MONDAY NEXT, SEPT. 23, and Every Evening at Eight. Box-office open daily from Eleven to Five. No booking fees.

DORÉ'S GREAT WORK, "THE BRAZEN SERPENT," "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRÆTORIUM," and "CHRIST ENTERING THE TEMPLE," each 33 ft. by 22 ft.; with "Dream of Pilate's Wife," "Soldiers of the Cross," &c., at the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street, W. Daily, 10 to 6. 1s.

ELIJAH WALTON.—EXHIBITION OF ISLE OF WIGHT and other WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS, chiefly Alpine and Eastern, NOW OPEN at BURLINGTON GALLERY, 191, Piccadilly. Ten till Six. Admission, including Catalogue, 1s.

CRYSTAL PALACE PICTURE-GALLERY. The GALLERY is now REOPENED for the Season with a NEW COLLECTION OF BRITISH AND FOREIGN PICTURES for SALE.—For Particulars, apply to Mr. C. W. WASS, Crystal Palace.

PROFESSOR TENNANT'S LECTURES on MINERALOGY, APPLIED TO GEOLOGY AND THE ARTS, at KING'S COLLEGE. Two Courses are given, one on Wednesday and Friday Mornings, from Nine to Ten, and the other on Thursday Evenings, from Eight to Nine. The public are admitted on paying the College fees. The Lectures begin Friday, Oct. 5, and terminate at Easter. They are illustrated by a large series of specimens, chiefly from his private collection. Persons unable to attend public lectures can have private instruction in Mineralogy and Geology at Professor Tennant's residence, 149, Strand, W.C.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1878.

As a contrast to a dark, lowering, and storm-threatening sky, one may feel a grateful sense of relief in gazing upon a misty canopy of dull, monotonous, leaden grey. It is not what would be generally chosen for its own sake. Sunshine is better, and much to be preferred. But we must take what comes where no efforts of ours can do much to alter the scene. The political firmament, just now, over almost the whole of the Eastern Hemisphere, is of a sombre hue; it is not stormy; it indicates no immediate danger; it may, perhaps, gradually become brighter; but it is not what—from an English standpoint, at least—it was expected to have become before now. We are driven to the conclusion by the constantly recurring facts, that there has been no permanent settlement of the Eastern Question. Even if we could look forward to a solid pacification in the territories of the Ottoman Empire—of which we will speak a word or two anon—there would appear to be, still farther East, a cropping-up above the surface of a new but yet similar cause of disturbance. The spirit of militarism has got into the ascendant. In India it overbears the civilian sentiment. It sees dangers of almost every kind in rest, in letting things be as they are. It yearns to anticipate future possibilities by immediate enterprise. Such men as Lords Canning, Lawrence, Mayo, Northbrook, prosecuting as they did in harmonic succession a policy of abstinence from restless intermeddling beyond our Indian Frontier, are now regarded as of little authority. Apprehensions of Russian ambition, stirred by the late Mission to Cabul and by its ostentatiously friendly reception by Shere Ali, have resulted in a state of feeling among the governing class in Hindostan not altogether dissimilar from that which pervaded France under the Second Empire—a desire, namely, to break bounds and to take possession beyond the existing frontier. The proposed mission of Sir Neville Chamberlain to the Ruler of Afghanistan is a departure from the traditional policy of the Government at Calcutta since the mutiny, and it is, perhaps, as fully characterised by danger as by novelty. It may prove successful, or it may not. The most threatening feature of it is that, however successful in respect of its immediate object, it cannot be final. Annexation will again become the order of the Empire, and will gradually move westward towards Persia, Armenia, and Asia Minor.

Nor do matters look much more pleasant nearer home. The Constantinople Convention does not promise to result in the advantages which its authors doubtless designed. As yet, it must be admitted, no sufficient time has elapsed since its signature for its practical development. The Sultan, perhaps, means honestly, so far as he understands the scope of his undertaking. We are told that he and his Grand Council have decided upon accepting the sketch of Reform presented to him some time since by the English Ambassador, and there would seem to be a probability that Midhat Pasha will eventually be appointed as Governor-General of the Ottoman Asiatic Territories for a term of years. But the system of rule needing to be displaced is old, and administrative purity is objected to by greedy Pashas, and is scarcely demanded with any-

thing approaching to zeal by the suffering inhabitants. The work of transformation, if ever it is begun, will necessarily proceed at a very slow pace, if it be allowed to proceed at all; and it is not unlikely that upon this United Kingdom will devolve, in some form or other, sooner or later, no small share of the expense which will be demanded by the experiment.

We come now to Europe. The rôle assumed by Turkey, as it regards those stipulations of the Treaty of Berlin which affect European Provinces, or, at any rate, the part actually played by her, is one with which she has been long familiar. Perhaps, no Government on earth is so well qualified as is the Sublime Porte to enact a scheme of passive obstruction while professing its agreement to active co-operation. Take the case of the Austrian occupation of Bosnia. Ostensibly the Porte is desirous of smoothing the way for the advance of the Austrian troops. Really, the Mohammedan landowners in the province dispute the advance step by step, and take no notice of the remonstrances they receive from Constantinople. But the most curious part of the affair is that the "insurgents," as they are called, are found everywhere to be in possession of ample and even profuse stores of arms of the most improved pattern, and of abundant ammunition. Who has supplied them? It would perhaps be difficult to say. Not Austria, it may be supposed; not Russia; certainly not France, or Italy, or England. All the circumstances of the case being taken into consideration, it is doing no injustice to Turkey to conclude that she has, somehow or other, made herself responsible for this provision to her recalcitrant subjects. Look again, at Greece. By the Treaty of Berlin the Sultan was "invited" to agree with the Government of that little Kingdom in the rectification of its frontier, or, in case of failure in negotiation, to submit to mediation. Nothing of the kind is done. The Sultan is said to be unwilling to part with an inch of territory; and, what is even more serious, the Powers, influenced thereto, it is said, by the British Government, evince a disinclination to take part in giving effect to the Berlin Treaty, so far as Greece is concerned. Albania is in insurrection to prevent any portion of what she regards as her own territory from coming into the hands of Montenegro; and, on the whole, it is true that no part of the late treaty is being carried out without disturbance, or threats of disturbance.

Such is the situation at the present moment. It is discouraging, but there is no sufficient ground for inferring that it is hopeless. Meanwhile, however, it calls for the most cautious treatment; and it is doubtful whether violent remedies do not tend rather to complicate than to remove difficulties. Of one thing, however, we could wish to be able to speak in terms of full assurance. It is that England may preserve untarnished her national reputation for uprightness. Great allowance, we are aware, should be made to those who have the conduct of Foreign Affairs for the perplexing nature of the obstacles thrown in their way, as well as for the political miscalculations for which it is quite possible they have made themselves responsible. But honour is not necessarily associated with success. It is in our own hands. It is within our own command. It is not subject to caprices and chances beyond our own control. If that be preserved immaculate, the country can afford to bear the fading away of many illusory prospects touching its merely material interests. The Government is not wholly free from peril in this direction. But of all the disturbing elements in conflict arising out of the Eastern Question this, we earnestly hope, is the least likely to be eventually embodied in palpable results.

THE COURT.

The Queen, with Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold, continues at Balmoral Castle. Princess Louise of Lorne and the Marquis of Lorne have passed upwards of a week on a visit to her Majesty. On Saturday last the Queen, accompanied by Princess Louise of Lorne and Prince Leopold, drove round the Lion's Face. Subsequently her Majesty held a Council, at which were present Prince Leopold, the Marquis of Lorne, the Right Hon. R. A. Cross, and the Right Hon. Sir T. Biddulph. Mr. Charles Lennox Peel was Clerk of the Council. At the Council it was ordered that Parliament be further prorogued to Saturday, Nov. 30 next. The Right Hon. R. A. Cross and Mr. Peel left the castle. The Queen went out on Tuesday morning, accompanied by Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne). Her Majesty in the afternoon, with Princess Beatrice and the Dowager Marchioness of Ely, drove to Aberfeldie Castle to visit the Prince of Wales, and was there joined by Princess Louise, who drove to Aberfeldie with Prince Leopold. The Prince of Wales arrived at Aberfeldie Castle, and dined with her Majesty in the evening. The Queen invested the Marquis of Lorne, K.T., as Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George. The Marquis of Lorne and Princess Louise left Balmoral for Inverary, the seat of the Duke of Argyll, on Wednesday morning. The Queen, accompanied by the members of the Royal family, has made various excursions in the neighbourhood of Balmoral.

The Right Hon. Sir Thomas and the Hon. Lady Biddulph, the Right Hon. R. A. Cross, the Rev. Archibald Campbell, and Lieutenant-Colonel Clarke have dined with her Majesty.

Her Majesty has subscribed 100 guineas to the Mansion House Fund for the relief of the sufferers by the Abercrombie mine disaster.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales left Marlborough House on Monday en route for the Highlands. His Royal Highness arrived at Perth on Tuesday morning, and after breakfasting at the railway station resumed his journey northwards, arriving at Ballater at a quarter past three. A guard of honour of



ON THE SUTHERLAND COAST—THE HEIGHT OF THE SEASON.

BY S. READ.

detachment of the 79th Highlanders, under the command of Captain Gordon, was in attendance. The Prince himself drove along the south of the Dee to Abergeldie Castle. The Princess, with her daughters, will join his Royal Highness at Abergeldie upon her return from Rumpenheim.

The Duke of Connaught arrived in town on Tuesday from Potsdam.

Lord Cochrane, the eldest son of the Earl of Dundonald, was married at Llandulas church on Wednesday to Miss Bamford Hesketh, of Gwyrch Castle, Denbighshire. Lord and Lady Cochrane left Abergeldie by the afternoon train for Cefn Park, Sir Roger Palmer's seat, en route for the Continent. Included in the wedding presents were a silver candelabrum from the Denbighshire tenantry, and gifts from Sir Stafford and Lady Northcote, the Marquis and Marchioness of Exeter, the Countess of Longford, Sir Harvey and Lady Bruce, and Earl Beauchamp.

The marriage of Captain Alfred Egerton and the Hon. Mary Ormsby Gore, eldest daughter of Lord and Lady Harlech, will take place early in October at Oswestry. In consequence of recent bereavements in both families the marriage will be strictly private.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The Lady Mayoress resumed her receptions at the Mansion House on Tuesday afternoon, and will continue them on Tuesdays, Oct. 1 and 15, and Nov. 5, from three to five o'clock.

In pursuance of an old annual custom, the wardens and court of the Fruiterers' Company waited last Tuesday on the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress at the Mansion House and presented them with a gift of fruit.

Mr. Stubington has been chosen a Common Councilman for Cripplegate Ward, in the place of the late Mr. Turner; and Mr. Wood for Coleman-street Ward, in the room of Mr. Colls, deceased.

The teams of horses belonging to Mr. Carleton V. Blyth, which have worked the coach between London and Oxford this summer, were sold at Tattersall's on Monday. They realised a total of 3305 guineas, and brought an average of 68½ guineas.

The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress entertained on the 12th inst. at luncheon M. Léon Say, the distinguished French Minister of Finance, who has been on a brief visit to the metropolis to study the telegraph and postal system.

At a meeting of the creditors of Mr. William Tinsley (Tinsley Brothers, publishers, Catherine-street), held on Tuesday, it was resolved that the terms proposed by Mr. Tinsley—a dividend of 2s. 6d. in the pound, extending in respect of payment over a certain time—be accepted.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers at the end of the second week in September was 76,358, of whom 38,783 were in workhouses, and 37,575 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks in 1877, 1876, and 1875, these figures show a decrease of 47, 725, and 5199 respectively. The vagrants relieved on the last day of the week numbered 447, of whom 309 were men, 105 women, and 33 children under sixteen.

At the meeting of the Paddington Vestry on Tuesday a letter was read from Dr. Hinckes Bird, formerly surgeon of the Paddington Rifle Volunteers, calling attention to the salubrious effects of planting plane-trees along the public thoroughfares, irrespective of the pleasant shade they afforded in summer heat, and offering to head a subscription-list with £100 to start the movement of planting trees in some of the public thoroughfares of Paddington. The subject was referred to the works committee to report thereon.

The City Press states that Mr. John Morris Saunders, an old commercial traveller, who travelled in recent years for Messrs. Jones and Co., of 100, Wood-street, has, in the absence of any near relatives, divided his property, about £12,000, between three institutions in the prosperity of which he had long evinced much interest—namely, the Linen and Woollen Drapers, Silk Mercers, Lacemen, Haberdashers, and Hosiers' Institution; the Commercial Travellers' Benevolent Institution; and the Commercial Travellers' Schools.

The ninth establishment of the Coffee Tavern Company has been opened at 119, High-street, Stoke Newington. The house is handsomely fitted up, and well supplied with the usual accommodation. It has quite as smart an appearance outside as an ordinary gin palace. The formal opening was presided over on the 12th inst. by Mr. B. Lucraft; and there were also present Mr. Pope, chairman of the company, the other directors, and Mr. E. C. Barnard, hon. sec. Several ladies were present. A great portion of the success of the undertaking is due to the support given to it by Mrs. Stewart and other ladies.

On Monday afternoon the Rev. Dr. Rigg, President of the Wesleyan Conference, presided at an inaugural service in connection with the transfer of the two schools for the daughters of Wesleyan ministers to a new establishment in Clapham Park-road. The service was held at Clapham Chapel, in the presence of a large number of Wesleyan ministers, as well as a numerous congregation. The new school consists of two mansions thrown into one, and contains between fifty and sixty apartments, surrounded by spacious grounds. It is intended to accommodate seventy-five young ladies, who will be supplied with a first-class education. A scheme for the education of the female children of the ministers originated in 1869, when two schools were established for that purpose. These have now been amalgamated into one institution, which has been called Queenswood School.

Last week 2378 births and 1259 deaths were registered in London. Allowing for increase of population, the births exceeded by 35, while the deaths were 106 below, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. There were 37 fatal cases of whooping-cough, which showed a further considerable decline from the numbers returned in recent weeks, and only exceeded the corrected average by 3. The fatal cases of scarlet fever, 27, were 52 below the corrected average. The deaths from diphtheria, 13, again showed a marked excess. The deaths referred to fever, which had been 16, 23, and 25 in the three preceding weeks, further rose to 32 last week, although they were 6 below the average. The deaths referred to diarrhoea and simple cholera, which had declined steadily from 494 to 124 in the six preceding weeks, further fell to 90 last week, and were 45 below the corrected average. The fatal cases of smallpox, which had been but 6 and 3 in the two previous weeks, rose again to 7 last week. In the Greater London 2908 births and 1519 deaths were registered, equal to annual rates of 34.1 and 17.8 per 1000 of the population. The mean temperature of the air was 59.1 deg., being 1.3 deg. above the average in the corresponding week of the sixty years 1814-73. The duration of registered sunshine during the week was 40.1 hours, the sun being above the horizon 90.0 hours.

The Extra Supplement.

"THE HEIGHT OF THE SEASON."

From May to July is the breeding season for those myriads of sea-fowl, gulls and guillemots, kittiwakes, puffins, and razor-bills, that sit on their eggs along the shelves and ridges, and upon every peak and point, of the lofty and precipitous cliffs on the northern coasts of Scotland. Mr. S. Read, as our readers know, is an Artist not less familiar with those scenes of wild sublimity than with the picturesque mediæval architecture of old towns and churches throughout all Western Europe, which he has so often delineated for our admiration; and we may rely upon the truth of his view of a magnificent swarming-place for the multitude of birds in "The Height of the Season." One might fancy this wonderful recess of the seashore, with its countless feathered inhabitants, to be a peculiar stronghold of their kind, which a vast army, keeping its numerous sentinels ever on the alert, has occupied for seasonable protection; as the poet has described it, in a passage which may here be quoted:—

A million guards this fortress keep,
That rises from the ocean deep;
Its walls, sheer up, are built so high,
That but a narrow strip of sky
Looks through a roofless space above,
From which, if once the clouds remove,
Few rays of sunshine ever light
So far beneath that awful height,
Touching the floor of water green
With but a moment's brighter sheen;
Outside those walls, incessant rave
The forces of the wind and wave,
And wide expands the Northern Sea
With heaven's wide circle, full and free;
But there within, the swarming crowd
Of winged people, screaming loud,
Thronging, in many a thick-packed flock,
The jutting margins of the rock,
Find scarcely room to fit through air,
And seem, in huddled conclave there,
With mustered weapons, claw and beak,
In numbers, close-arrayed, to seek
Defence against some passing harm;
As human cities, in alarm,
When fiercely comes their nation's foe,
And trumpeteters the signal blow,
Collect, in castle keep and tower,
The serried ranks of martial power.

This interesting scene may often be witnessed, in summer, along those romantic shores round by Cape Wrath, which another poet has called "the Wild West Coast of the North Country."

THE AUSTRIAN CONQUEST OF BOSNIA.

The capture of Serajevo, the capital of Bosnia, by the army of General Philippovich, on the 19th ult., is the subject of our front-page Engraving, from a Sketch by Mr. J. Bell, our Special Artist. This represents the incident of the storming of the Yellow Battery, sometimes called the Saluting Battery, the position of which was shown in our Artist's more general view of the Bombardment of Serajevo, engraved for our last week's publication. Some accounts of the conflict, and of the military operations preceding it, have already been given to our readers. The city of Serajevo, or Bosna Serai, on the river Bosna, is the capital of both Bosnia and Herzegovina, and is the seat of the civil and military government of those provinces. It has above 30,000 inhabitants, the majority of whom are Mohammedans; there are about 5000 Greek Catholics, 1000 Roman Catholics, 3500 Jews, 1000 gipsies, and 3000 foreign colonists of various religions. It is situated on three rivers, and its numerous bridges, islands, gardens, mosques, and minarets give it a very picturesque appearance. Serajevo was founded in 1465 by the Bosnian nobles Sokolovic and Zlatarovic, who were the first to accept Mohammedanism. The palace (called Serai, whence the name of Serajevo) was built by the Vizier Usrenbeg. In 1480 Serajevo was captured and burnt by the army of the Hungarian King Matthias, and in 1698 it was again captured by the Austrian troops under Prince Eugene of Savoy. From a commercial point of view, Serajevo is the centre of the Bosnian trade; most of the goods which are destined for Bosnia from Roumelia, or from Central and Western Europe, come to Serajevo, and are thence dispatched to all parts of the country.

News from Bosnia states that the Austrian reinforcements have commenced the offensive against the enemy's intrenchments on the banks of the Save, without any decisive results at present. Bjelina is provisioned and fortified to stand a siege. It is said that the Austrian losses from Sept. 4 to Sept. 9 exceed one hundred officers and 3000 men. The main strength of the insurgents is known to be within the parallelogram comprised between Doboj, Serajevo, Zvornik, and Bjelina. The Austrian operations on that side will be conducted from Brod, and not from Serajevo. The Austrian advance will be resumed towards the 26th, and will be conducted with the utmost vigour. The Bosnian town of Novi Breka, on the Save was bombarded last Saturday.

According to advices from the Drina received at Pesth, there are still 40,000 insurgents in Eastern Bosnia alone. The main force musters 25,000, with twelve guns, and is in the Sprechta valley. At Zvornik, on the Serbian frontier, there are 4500, with four guns; at Doljna Tuzla 5000, with six guns; and at Gratchanin 4000, with four guns. Amongst these 40,000 men there are about 18,000 Redits and a large number of Albanians. The insurgent positions between Kotorsko and Doboj are strongly fortified. At Sienitza there are several thousand men well provisioned.

The whole Austrian force in Bosnia and Herzegovina and on the frontier is now 200,000 men. The insurgents in the Possavina district, in the vicinity of the Serbian frontier, will be taken in the rear by the Austrian troops from three points—namely, by General Szapary, who has been strongly reinforced, marching from Doboj; by a detachment from Briska, where a strong corps is stationed; and by a force under General Philippovich. It is expected that Behacs and the Krajina district, to the west, will also be occupied, notwithstanding the repulse suffered by Major-General Zach, who lost 400 men at Behacs.

According to reports from Turkish sources, the Albanian forces are divided into three branches—the first, with headquarters at Kossovo, intends acting with the Bosnians and defending the pass of Mitrovitza; the second, with headquarters at Janina, aims at resisting incursions from Greece; the third, with headquarters at Uskub, proposes to march on Kustendil and co-operate with the Rhodope insurgents.

Waterloo Bridge is to be free to the public in the second week in October next.

The *Globe* understands that the dignity of an earldom is to be conferred upon the Lord Chancellor, who will take the title of Earl Cairns.

On Monday the first stone of a new workhouse at Sheffield, to cost £180,000, was laid by Alderman Searle, chairman of board of guardians.

THE EISTEDDFOD AT BIRKENHEAD.

On Tuesday morning the Royal National Eisteddfod and Musical Festival, Choir of Arthur, and Gorsedd of Bards of the Isle of Britain, was opened at Birkenhead in a pavilion specially erected—the preliminary ceremony of the Gorsedd taking place in Birkenhead Park on the previous day. Mr. J. Osborne Morgan, Q.C., M.P., presided on the first day; Mr. David MacIver, M.P., on the second day; Sir Watkin W. Wynne, M.P., on the third day; and Lord Aberdare on the fourth and closing day of the Eisteddfod. The competitions were of the customary varied character. A large number of prizes were offered, including £50 and a medal for the conductor for a competition of Welsh choirs of not less than sixty voices, £100 for the best English essay on the Present State of the Welsh Nation, and £150 and a gold medal to the conductor for an all-comer competition of choirs of between 100 and 150 voices.

Owing probably to the wet weather, there was not a numerous company on Tuesday. The National Anthem having been sung, Mr. Osborne Morgan gave his address, which was a vindication of the Welsh people and of Eisteddfodai from the sneers and criticisms of English speakers and writers. A number of competitions in singing and pianoforte-playing followed, Professor Macfarren, Dr. Parry, of the University College of Wales, Mr. John Thomas, and Mr. Brinley Richards being the principal adjudicators. Prizes were also awarded for literary compositions. The following were some of the awards:—Best translation into Welsh of Macaulay's "Essay on Addison," the Rev. Dr. Pan Jones, Mostyn, five guineas; best elegy upon Welsh celebrities, Thomas E. Davies, Pontypridd, 15 guineas; best ballad, David Rees, Swansea, three guineas; best historical song, W. H. Prince, Birkenhead, five guineas; performance of Beethoven's sonata appassionata, R. W. Davies, Birkenhead, four guineas; Miss Lewis, Birkenhead, one guinea; best translation of Welsh into English, Griffith Jones, Carnarvon, 10 guineas; best anthem on Psalm cvii., W. T. Rees, Llanelli, 10 guineas; best Welsh dictionary of philosophical and scientific terms, E. T. Lloyd, University College of Wales, £6 and medal; best vocal rendering of Macfarren's air, "I rejoice in my youth," Miss Lily Price, Birkenhead, three guineas. The competitions included, as a "special subject," a prize for the best English essay on "the present state of the Welsh nation, more especially in its industrial, literary, and social aspects, together with the best means of securing its progress in those respects." Several essays were contributed, but the Rev. John Rhys, M.A., of Oxford, one of the adjudicators, having reported that all were of inferior merit, no award was given, and the prize of £100 was offered for competition next year.

In the evening an Eisteddfod concert was given in the pavilion, the leading artistes being Madame Edith Wynne, Madame Patey, Mr. Sims Reeves, and Signor Foli. The principal feature was the production of the new cantata, "The Fairy Tribe," by D. Emlyn Evans, which gained the prize at Carnarvon last year.

After the concert was concluded an alarming accident, fortunately unattended by loss of life, occurred. The floor of the ladies' cloak-room gave way with the rush of people in it, and about twenty ladies fell through to a distance of eight or ten feet. Medical aid was promptly rendered, and the injured persons were conveyed home in cabs.

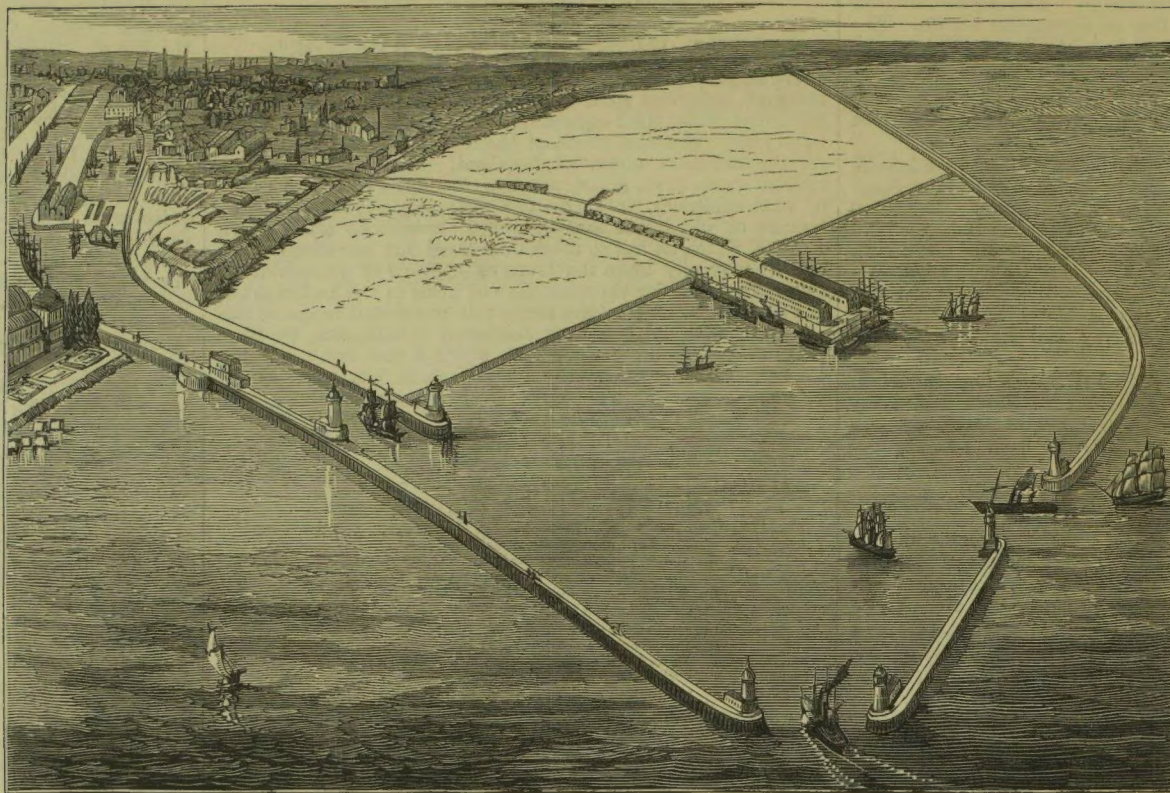
The proceedings were resumed on Wednesday morning, the business of the day being preceded by a Gorsedd in the park. Mr. David MacIver, M.P., presided. Before the proceedings began Mr. Brinley Richards announced that during the day the audience would have an opportunity of contributing to a fund for the relief of the sufferers by the Abercarn explosion, boxes being placed in various parts of the building. The meeting opened with the singing of the air "God Bless the Prince of Wales" by the choir and audience, after which an address to the chairman was read by Mr. Ellis Davies, of Liscard. The chairman then gave a brief address on the value of Eisteddfodau in cultivating the musical tastes and national spirit of the people. The Eisteddfod song having been sung by Llen Llwyfo, various awards were made—amongst them being a prize of five guineas to H. T. Davies, Pwllheli, for the best essay on bravery; 25 guineas and a good medal to William R. Davies, Carnarvon, for the best critical essay on "Locke's Philosophy;" seven guineas to T. S. Roberts, of the University College, Wales, for a translation into Welsh of "The Raven." Among the prizes offered was one of 20 guineas and a medal for the best oil painting—subject, "The Interior of a Welsh Cottage, with Blind Harper playing before a group of figures." Mr. Philip H. Rathbone, one of the adjudicators, announced that of the three works sent in none was of sufficient merit to justify them in awarding the prize. The prize of 10 guineas and a medal for the best pianoforte sonata in three movements was awarded to W. R. Reece, of Huntingdon. In a spirited competition on the Welsh harp the prize of five guineas was awarded to John Elias Davies, of Bethesda. Dr. Macfarren, in awarding the prize of four guineas for quartet singing, said he rejoiced very much in the great musical talent which he recognised in this part of the country. The principal competition was that by the choirs for £100, and a gold medal to the conductor. The prize was open to all comers, conditional upon their being not less than one hundred voices and not more than 150. The pieces for competition were, "To man God's universal law" ("Samson"), Handel; "O Lord, are thy decrees" ("Jephtha"), Handel; and "As the hart pants" (Psalm xlii), Mendelssohn. The adjudicators were Dr. Macfarren, Dr. Parry, and Mr. John Thomas. Five choirs—one from Aberdare, the Rhondda choir, Merthyr Tydvil, the North End Liverpool Philharmonic Society, the Eryri Choral Union, Maenafawr, Carnarvon, and the Newtown Choral Union, Montgomeryshire. They all competed in the order given, and the Eryri Choral Union, Mr. Owen Griffith (Eryri Eryri) conductor, was awarded the prize.

In a few copies of our Paper this week the death of the Dowager Countess Cowper is recorded in the Obituary column. We are happy to state that the announcement is incorrect. The Countess is at Wrest Park, Beds, in her usual health.

F. and C. Osler, of London and Birmingham, have been awarded a gold medal for their exhibits in glass at the Paris Exposition Universelle; and Messrs. F. Buchanan and Co. a gold medal for their steam cane-crushing machinery.

The troops at Aldershot, under the command of Lieutenant-General R. Wardlaw, C.B., on Tuesday marched out to Old Dean-common and Colony, the latter place about ten miles from the camp, and were exercised in the movements of a sham fight.

The Duchess of Norfolk will on Wednesday next, the 25th inst., lay the foundation-stone of a drill-hall at Sheffield. Towards the cost the Duke has contributed £3000. A like sum has been subscribed by the officers and honorary members of the Artillery Volunteer Corps, and the balance of £4000 will be raised by the public.



THE PROPOSED NEW HARBOUR AT BOULOGNE.

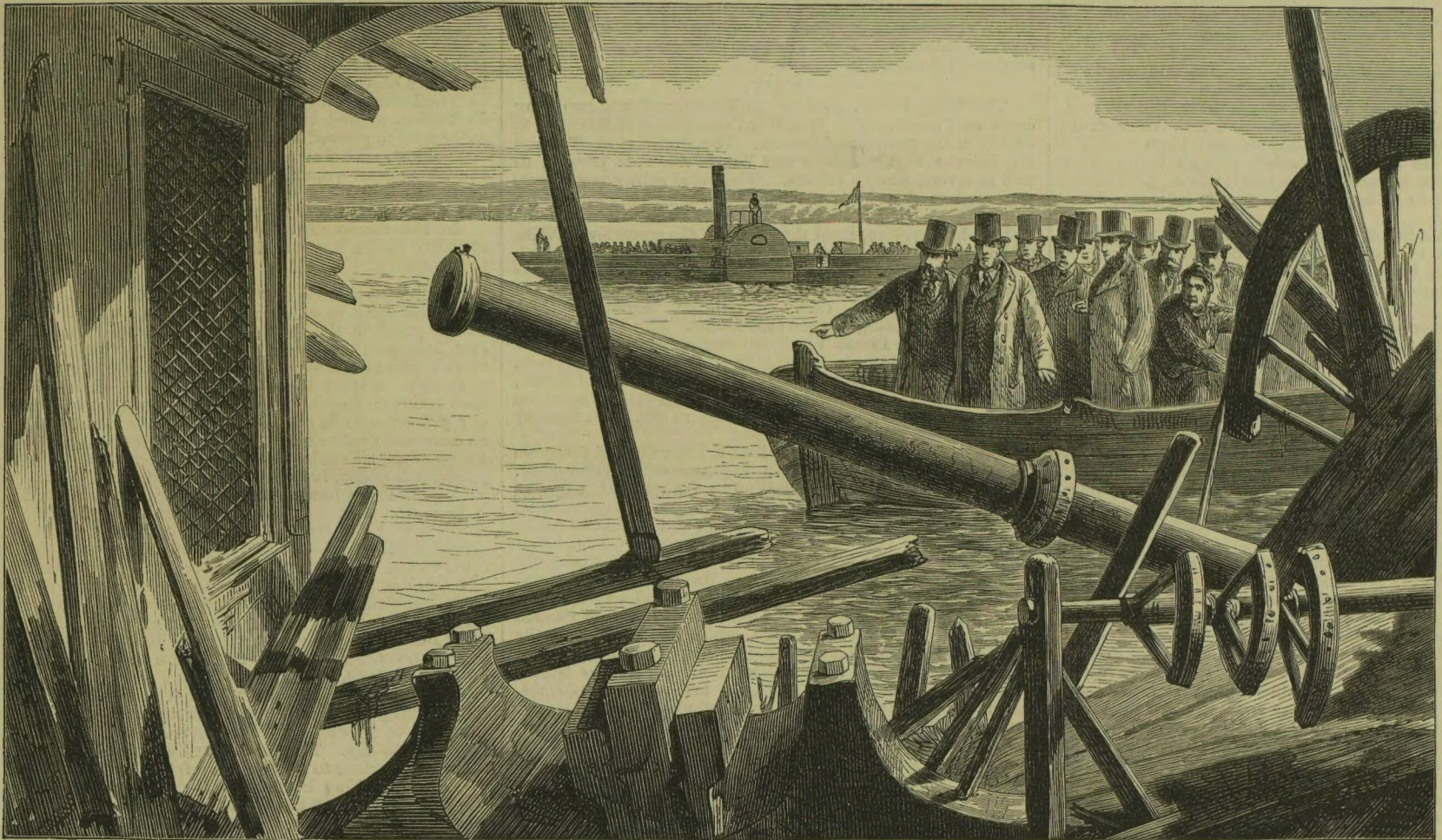


THE GREAT DISASTER ON THE THAMES: RELICS OF THE DEAD EXPOSED FOR IDENTIFICATION AT WOOLWICH DOCKYARD.



SALOON OF THE PRINCESS ALICE.

THE GREAT DISASTER ON THE THAMES.



THE CORONER'S JURY VISITING THE WRECK.—SKETCHED FROM THE ENGINE-ROOM.



THE AFTER-PART OF THE PRINCESS ALICE ON SHORE BELOW WOOLWICH.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The Duke of Cambridge was received by Marshal MacMahon at the Elysée last Saturday morning, and in the afternoon the Marshal returned the Duke's visit at the Hôtel Bristol. On Monday the Duke dined at the Elysée. Marshal MacMahon invited the Grand Dukes Alexis and Constantine, the general officers of the 4th Army Corps, and the foreign officers who have been attending the manoeuvres, to meet his Royal Highness.

Marshal MacMahon reviewed about 55,000 troops at Vincennes on Sunday afternoon. In consequence of the fineness of the weather there was an enormous crowd of spectators. The President of the Republic was accompanied by the Duke of Cambridge, the Grand Dukes Constantine and Alexis of Russia, and all the foreign military attachés.

M. Gambetta is making a tour through the south of France, and delivering on his way short speeches to the municipalities who offer him a welcome. He has assured them that the Republican flag has now been planted so high that nobody would be audacious enough to try to pull it down. At Valence he was welcomed by a deputation of young ladies, and the town was en fête.

The annual meeting of the members of the Iron and Steel Institute was held in Paris on Monday. Six hundred members were present. Mr. Edward Williams, of Middlesborough, the president, having given his opening address, a most interesting address was read by Dr. Siemens, F.R.S., on scientific training in France. A paper was then read in French by M. Jordan, Professor at the Ecole des Mines, on the resources of iron manufacture in France. A long and technical discussion followed, which was chiefly confined to the best process of making coke, and the relative merits of the Belgian oven used in France and the beehive oven used in England. The speakers were M. Frémy, Mr. Lowthian Bell, M.P., Mr. Samuelson, M.P., Messrs. Reilly, Windsor, Richards, Gruner, and Lancaster. On Tuesday the proceedings were opened with a speech by M. Tresca, in which he said that combustibles for smelting purposes would never fail while the sun existed. Three papers were read. The first, by Professor Akerman, of Stockholm, treated of the most recent advances in the manufacture of iron and steel, as shown by the exhibits in the Paris Exhibition. The second, and by far the most remarkable, by Mr. Adamson, dealt with the mechanical and other properties of iron and mild steel. The third, by a Frenchman, M. Marche, treated of some recent aspects of the steel manufacture. In the discussion that ensued on Mr. Adamson's paper, M. Frémy, M. Gruner, Dr. Siemens, and Mr. Barnaby, Chief Constructor of the British Navy, took a prominent part. Mr. Barnaby said he did not believe steel plates suffered more than iron ones from oxydization, and that the British Government had been induced to use them in future. M. Frémy, on the contrary, said the chief French naval constructor had told him that steel plates gave no satisfaction at all. They were subject to excessive oxydization, and sometimes cracked like bad glass. The members and their friends, to the number of about 250, dined together in the evening at the Continental Hotel. The chair was occupied by the president, Dr. Siemens, who was supported on his right by M. Tresca and on his left by M. Frémy. The toasts of "The Queen," "The President of the French Republic," and of "The Prince and Princess of Wales," were given from the chair, and warmly received. Others of a complimentary character followed, and among the speakers on the occasion were M. Henri Schneider, Professor Jordan, Mr. Holley, Mr. E. Williams, Mr. Samuelson, M.P., Mr. P. Cunliffe Owen, C.B., M. Gruner, and Mr. Henry Chapman. The institute closed its meeting on Wednesday. At the outset of the proceedings M. Jourdan paid a tribute to Mr. Whitell, who had died since the last meeting, and the feeling terms in which he expressed the appreciation of his labours by French engineers elicited a very sympathetic response. Mr. Head then rose, and after expressing the regret of the institute that it was about to lose the services in the chair of Dr. Siemens, whose year of office expired that day, moved that Mr. Edward Williams be elected in his stead. The motion was seconded by Mr. Price, and unanimously agreed to. Mr. Edward Williams, in returning thanks, remarked that the institute could not expect to find in him such a chairman as Dr. Siemens, who was essentially a man of theory, or Mr. Lowthian Bell, who combined theory with practice. He (Mr. Williams) was essentially a practical man, and his year would be a practical year. He trusted that the members of the institute would rally round him and give him every support. The discussion on Mr. Adamson's paper "On the Relative Merits of Steel and Iron for the Sheathing of Ships and the Manufacture of Boilers, Rails, and so forth," was then resumed. The speakers were Messrs. Mitchell, Kitson, Richardson, Greg, Gruner, Crampton, Hollis (United States), Lowthian Bell, and Adamson. A paper on Ponsard's "Fourno-Convertisseur" was read in French by M. Perisse. Owing to the time allotted for the meeting having expired, two papers on "The Lowe Strong Water Gas Processes," by Mr. R. P. Rothwell, of New York, and another on "The Elimination of Phosphorus in Bessemer Converters," by Messrs. Sidney G. Thomas and Percy C. Gilchrist, had to be postponed till the next meeting. Votes of thanks were then passed to the French Mining and Scientific Institutions for their invitation; to the Prince of Wales for his liberality in obtaining for the members free admissions to the Exhibition; to Mr. Cunliffe Owen; to the local French committee; and to Dr. Siemens, for his able conduct in the chair.

Prince Napoleon has been elected President of the Conseil Général of Corsica.

A telegram from Sydney last week says that the revolted natives in New Caledonia having made an unsuccessful attack upon the French troops and the natives friendly to them, the French in their turn attacked the insurgents and completely defeated them, with a loss of 130 in killed and wounded, including the chiefs Attai, Baptiste, and Killik. Another telegram says that Attai and Baptiste have been beheaded, and adds that the punishment of the insurgents continues with the utmost severity.

SPAIN.

The elections for the Provincial Deputations in Spain, which were finished on Thursday week, have resulted in the return of nearly 200 supporters of the Government, against the election of fifty or sixty Opposition candidates.

SWITZERLAND.

The Swiss military manoeuvres began on Monday. On Sunday there was a review near Outervyl, Canton Fribourg, at which many foreign officers and 30,000 spectators were present. The Federal Council has adopted an ordinance making instruction in gymnastics obligatory for boys in public schools.

A convention was signed at Berne on Tuesday by the representatives of Germany, Austria, Spain, France, Italy, Portugal, and Switzerland relative to the adoption of common measures to protect the vine-growing districts of those countries against the phylloxera vastatrix.

HOLLAND.

The Parliament was opened by the King on Monday. His Majesty, in the Speech from the Throne, expressed his appre-

ciation of the cordial affection manifested towards the Royal family on the occasion of the marriage of Prince and Princess Henry. The speech went on to say that the relations of the Netherlands with foreign Powers were most friendly, and that the national industry, particularly agriculture, was in a generally satisfactory condition. The state of the finances called urgently for attention, and his Majesty recommended to the consideration of the Legislature the question of the reform of taxation. The Government promised to present to the Chambers the draught of a new penal code. The speech stated that the condition of affairs in the Dutch East Indian possessions was satisfactory, although the maintenance of the Dutch authority in the north of Sumatra required fresh extraordinary measures. His Majesty, in conclusion, eulogised the services of the army in Sumatra.

ITALY.

The King, accompanied by the Queen, reviewed two army corps on Thursday, the 12th inst., numbering 25,000 men, at Ghedi, in the province of Brescia. The Ministers of War and the Interior, Signor Bruzzone and Zanardelli, were present, as well as several foreign officers. The latter subsequently were presented to their Majesties, and the King shook hands with them. The King and Queen and the Ministers afterwards took their departure, amid the cheers of the spectators. With this review the Italian autumn manoeuvres came to an end. The King and Queen arrived at Mantua on Saturday on their way to Verona, and inaugurated the Mantua Exhibition. On Sunday they visited each department, inspecting them minutely. The King bought four horses. The Exposition in the magnificent Piazza Virgiliana demonstrates the decided progress agriculture is making in Italy. Their Majesties, after attending high mass at the cathedral, returned to Monza, thus ending their northern tour. They were present on Monday at the inauguration of a monument erected in memory of King Victor Emmanuel at Monza.

Prince Amadeus opened the fourth International Congress of Orientalists in the Senate Hall, Florence, on Thursday week. A banquet was given in the evening by the Duke of Aosta, in the Petti Palace, in honour of the congress. Signor Amari sat on his Royal Highness's right hand, and M. Rénan on his left. On Friday morning Signor De Sanctis, the Minister of Public Instruction, communicated to the congress a telegram received by Signor Cairoli, the Italian Premier, from the King, in which his Majesty greeted the congress, and expressed his gratification on its meeting in Florence. Signor De Sanctis supplemented the Royal message, which was received by the congress with loud cheers, by a few complimentary remarks. In the evening the members were entertained by Signor Rossi, the famous Italian actor, at his private residence. On Sunday night Signor De Sanctis entertained at dinner the members. Speeches were made by Signori De Sanctis, Amari, and M. Lenormant. The toast, "May the advance of science bring peace," proposed by M. Rénan, was received with great applause. The congress closed on Wednesday with a speech from Signor Amari, who concluded by announcing that the fifth meeting of the congress would be held in Germany in 1881, and it would be left to the German Oriental Society to select the president, the committee, and the place of meeting. Signor Amari also announced that the Government prize of 2500f. had been awarded to Dr. Immer, a German, for the objects shown by him at the Oriental Exhibition, while encouragement awards had been presented to three Indian gentlemen, one of them being Dr. Dacunya. Signor de Gubernatis then said a few words, which were received with applause, and the congress separated.

The Pope has been slightly indisposed, in consequence of which his usual audiences have been suspended; but he is reported to be better. His Holiness has raised his brother, Don Giuseppe Pecci, to the prelacy, numbering him among his domestic prelates and conferring upon him the office of Under-Librarian of the Vatican Library.

Telegrams from Naples describe the continuance of great activity in Vesuvius, above the new crater of which volumes of lava are reported to be thrown to a height of one hundred yards, accompanied by loud explosions.

GERMANY.

The Emperor William left Gastein last Saturday morning, amid the acclamations of the inhabitants and enthusiastic cries of "Hoch!" The cure of his Majesty has surpassed all expectations, and his strength has visibly increased. His Majesty can now write with the right hand without inconvenience. The Emperor arrived at Cassel early on Sunday morning in good health, and was enthusiastically received by a great number of people, who had congregated at the railway station and at the road leading thence to the Palace of Wilhelmshöhe. His Majesty drove in an open carriage to the palace, and was warmly cheered along the route. He replied to the salutes with his left hand, his right being still in a sling. The Empress Augusta had arrived on Saturday evening to receive his Majesty. For the first time since he was wounded by Nobiling, the Emperor mounted on horseback last Tuesday and rode for twenty minutes.

The Duke of Connaught left Potsdam on Monday for Balmoral. The Crown Prince and Crown Princess accompanied him to the railway station.

Prince Bismarck returned to Berlin on Monday from Gastein, apparently in good health; but on Wednesday he was laid up with an attack of nettle-rash, caused, it is supposed, by a change in the weather.

A proposition made in the sitting of the German Parliament yesterday week by Herr von Forckenbeck, the President, to present a congratulatory address to the Emperor upon the continued improvement of his health was carried by acclamation. The German Parliament began on Monday the debate on the bill for the repression of the Social Democrats. It was opened by Count Stolberg, who explained that the measure alone was not regarded by the Government as sufficient, and suggested that their action should be supported by associations, corporations, and individuals. Half measures, he added, would only do harm, and he asked the House to furnish the Government with sharp and effectual weapons. The bill was opposed by the representatives of the Ultramontane party, who proposed that it should be referred to a Committee to determine what amendments were necessary in the penal code. Amongst the speakers was Herr Bebel, a Socialist, who denied that there was any connection between Social Democracy and the crimes of Hödel and Nobiling. Count Eulenberg, Minister of the Interior, replied to Herr Bebel, after which Herr Bamberger, of the National party, said he should support the bill. The Anti-Socialist Bill was again under discussion on Tuesday. Prince Bismarck spoke at length, with the object of vindicating himself from the reproach, addressed to him the previous day by Herr Bebel, of having formerly courted the Socialists. The Prince admitted his intimacy with Lassalle, who, he said, was deeply imbued with national and even with monarchical principles. The House ultimately resolved by a large majority to refer the bill to a Committee of twenty-one members.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

The Czar arrived at Jalta last Saturday afternoon. His Majesty had passed in the morning through Sebastopol, where he inspected the troops who had returned from Turkey.

The *Official Messenger* of Monday publishes the text of the reply of the Emperor of Russia, dated Aug. 30, to the telegram of the Sultan of the previous day complaining of the atrocities committed by Bulgarians on the Mussulman inhabitants, and requesting the Czar to take efficient steps for the protection of the life, honour, and property of the Mussulmans. The Emperor says:—"Your Majesty's telegram has made a painful impression upon me, and I trust that the reports made to your Majesty respecting the sufferings of the Mussulman population of Bulgaria and Eastern Roumelia have been exaggerated. Your Majesty is right in expressing the hope that I shall not tolerate such a state of affairs. I am assured that the Commander-in-Chief of my Army, as well as the Russian Commissioner in Bulgaria, will severely punish any act of injustice that may be committed against the inhabitants whom they have been charged to protect."

The Russian troops are evacuating Erzeroum, and Moussa Pasha has arrived to take possession of the town. He is authorised to proceed against all disturbers of the peace by martial law. Ali Pasha has issued a proclamation exhorting the Mussulman population to use tolerance towards their Christian fellow-subjects. Turkish troops have been dispatched to Alaschgerd to maintain order in that district.

In the course of a few days the Russian troops now stationed at San Stefano will evacuate that place and proceed to Tchataldja.

The representatives of the National Assembly in Crete propose (according to a telegram from Athens) that the Porte should grant to the Cretans administrative autonomy, with civil and political equality, and that the Assembly should make laws which it would be beyond the power of the Sultan to modify. Ahmed Mukhtar Pasha, on the other hand, offers the Cretans civil equality, the plebiscite, and the establishment of a police force and gendarmerie composed jointly of Mohammedans and Christians. He also proposes that the Turkish troops shall be stationed only in the fortresses. These proposals, it is added, have been rejected by the Cretans.

Midhat Pasha has been informed by the Turkish Minister in Paris that the Sultan has granted him permission to reside in Crete with his family. The Sultan's letter adds that a special vessel will be at the disposal of Midhat's family to convey them to Crete, and announces that a high functionary of the palace will be sent thither to accord a fitting reception to Midhat Pasha himself, who will embark at Marseilles in the course of the present week and go directly to his destination. From Constantinople we are told that instructions have been sent to the Ottoman Bank in London to pay Midhat Pasha the sum of £1000.

Admiral Hobart Pasha left London on Tuesday night for Constantinople, having been somewhat unexpectedly ordered to return to his duties as Inspector-General of the Turkish fleet immediately. The Pasha dined with the Prince of Wales the night previous to his departure from London.

The *Daily News* hears that the Turkish authorities are stopping cargoes of arms and ammunition for the Rhodope insurgents, "under severe Russian pressure."

An envoy from the Ameer of Afghanistan to the Sultan has arrived at Constantinople.

INDIA.

By a Bombay telegram, dated Sept. 18, received through Reuter's agency, we learn that Gholam Hussein Khan, the Envoy of the Indian Government, arrived at Cabul on Sept. 10, and has been hospitably received. At a private audience of Shere Ali he delivered to the Ameer the letters with which he was intrusted from the Viceroy of India. Mir Akhor, who is believed to be the bearer of despatches from the Ameer respecting the Mission, is expected hourly at Alimusjed. The mission, in the mean time, remains at Peshawar, awaiting Mir Akhor's communication. A headman of the Khyberis has arrived at Peshawar in accordance with the arrangements concluded for the safe conduct of the Mission through the Khyber Pass.

A long telegram relating to the Cabul Mission sent by the *Times'* correspondent at Calcutta, is given at page 286.

AMERICA.

President Hayes arrived at Chicago last Saturday. In a speech addressed to the Board of Trade, he declared that the course pursued by Mr. Sherman in regard to the finances of the country was fair, open, and honest. He deprecated any interference on the part of the Legislature with the currency or with the resumption of specie payments, as calculated to shake the confidence of business men and to retard the revival of prosperity. The President held a reception in the evening, which was numerously attended.

The Oregon Legislature have elected Mr. J. H. Slater, a Democrat, as Senator for that State in Congress.

The order of the Treasury Department for the free exchange of silver for greenbacks, which was to have come into effect on Sept. 16, has been postponed for legal reasons.

There was a return of warm weather on Tuesday at New Orleans, but its effect in regard to the yellow fever has not been stated. At Memphis on Monday 111 deaths occurred, and at Vicksburg on the same day twenty-three.

CANADA.

By a telegram from Toronto we learn that the elections to the Dominion Parliament were held on Tuesday, and resulted in the complete defeat of the supporters of the Mackenzie Administration.

The elections to the Nova Scotian Legislature have resulted in the return of twenty-eight Conservatives and ten Reformers.

Destructive storms have visited the middle and western States of Canada, causing considerable interruption to railway communication. Last Saturday the streets of Toronto were flooded, and great damage was done to property.

Lord Dufferin will, it is understood, remain at Ottawa, in order to receive the Marquis of Lorne and her Royal Highness Princess Louise on their arrival in Canada, for which event great preparations are being made.

The *Toronto Mail* contains the reply by Lord Dufferin to a farewell address presented to him at Quebec on the 5th inst., by the municipal corporations of Ontario. His Excellency, who, in the course of his remarks, was frequently and heartily cheered, said:—

I hardly know in what terms I am to reply to the address I have just listened to. Quite apart from the personal gratification I experience, you are teaching all future administrators of your affairs a lesson which you may be sure they will gladly lay to heart, since it will show them with how rich a reward you are ready to repay whatever slight exertions it may be within their power to make on your behalf (Cheers). And when, in the history of your Dominion, could such a proof of your generosity be more opportunely shown? A few weeks ago the heart of every man and woman in Canada was profoundly moved by the intelligence, not only that the Government of Great Britain was about to send out as England's representative to this country one of the most promising amongst the younger generation of our public men, but that the Queen herself was about to intrust to the keeping of Canada one of her own daughters (Cheers). If you desired any illustration of the respect, the affection, the confidence with which you are regarded by your fellow-subjects and by your Sovereign at home, what greater proof could you require than this, or what more gratifying, more delicate, more touching recognition could have rewarded your never-failing love and devotion for the mother country and its ruler? (Cheers.) But though the Parliament and the citizens of Canada may well be proud of the confidence thus reposed in them, believe me when I tell you that, quite apart from these especial considerations, you may well be congratulated on the

happy choice which has been made in the person of Lord Lorne for the future Governor-General of Canada. It has been my good fortune to be connected all my life long with his family by ties of the closest personal friendship. Himself I have known, I may say, from his boyhood, and a more conscientious, high-minded, or better qualified Viceroy could not have been selected (Loud cheers). He comes of a family whose prominence in history is founded upon those sacrifices they have made in the cause of Constitutional liberty. When a couple of a man's ancestors have perished on the scaffold as martyrs to the cause of political and religious freedom, you may be sure there is little likelihood of their descendants seeking to encroach, when acting as the representatives of the Crown, upon the privileges of Parliament or the independence of the people (Loud cheers). As for your future Princess, it would not become me to enlarge upon her merits. She will soon be amongst you, taking all hearts by storm by the grace, the suavity, the sweet simplicity of her manners, life, and conversation (Great cheering). Gentlemen, if ever there was a lady who in her earliest youth had formed a high ideal of what a noble life should be; if ever there was a human being who tried to make the most of the opportunities within her reach and to create for herself, in spite of every possible trammel and impediment, a useful career and occasions of benefiting her fellow-creatures, it is the Princess Louise, whose unpretending exertions in a hundred different directions, to be of service to her country and generation, have already won for her an extraordinary amount of popularity at home (Cheers). When to this you add an artistic genius of the highest order, and innumerable other personal gifts and accomplishments, all combined with manners and address so gentle, so unpretending, as to put everyone who comes within reach of her influence at perfect ease, you cannot fail to understand that England is not only sending you a Royal Princess of majestic lineage, but a good and noble woman in whom the humblest settler or mechanic in Canada will find an intelligent and sympathetic friend (Cheers). So that, gentlemen, I hardly know which pleases me most—the thought that the superintendence of your destinies is to be confided to persons so worthy of the trust, or that so dear a friend of mine as Lord Lorne, and a personage for whom I entertain so much respectful admiration as I do for the Princess Louise, should commence their future labours in the midst of a community so indulgent, so friendly, so ready to take the will for the deed, so generous in their recognition of any efforts to serve them as you have proved yourselves. And yet, alas! pleasant and agreeable as is the prospect for you and them, we must acknowledge there is one drawback to the picture. Lord Lorne has, as I have said, a multitude of merits. But even spots will be discovered on the sun, and unfortunately an irreparable, and, as I may call it, a congenital, defect attaches to this appointment. Lord Lorne is not an Irishman (Laughter). It is not his fault. He did the best he could for himself (Renewed laughter). He came as near the right thing as possible by being born a Celtic Highlander (Continued laughter). There is no doubt the world is best administered by Irishmen (Hear, hear). Things never went better with us, either at home or abroad, than when Lord Palmerston ruled Great Britain—(cheers)—Lord Mayo governed India—(cheers)—Lord Monck directed the destinies of Canada—(cheers)—and the Robinsons, the Kennedys, the Laffans, the Callaghans, the Gores, the Hennessys administered the affairs of our Australian colonies and West Indian possessions. Have not even the French made the same discovery in the person of MacMahon? (Laughter and cheers.) But we must still be generous, and it is right Scotchmen should have a turn (Laughter). Though you have been a little spoilt by having been given three Irish Governor-Generals in succession, I am sure you will find your new Viceroy's personal and acquired qualifications will more than counterbalance his ethnological disadvantages. Now I must bid you farewell. I cannot tell you how deeply I regret that Lady Dufferin should not be present to share the gratification I have experienced by your presence. Tell your friends at home how deeply I have been moved by this last and signal proof of their goodwill, that their kindness shall never be forgotten, and that as long as I live it will be one of the chief ambitions of my life to render them faithful and effectual service (Cheers).

THE CAPE COLONIES.

We have a week's later news from the Cape; the date is Aug. 27. Intelligence had been received from the Transvaal that a mutiny had broken out in Zululand in the native police. The Swazies, who were supposed to be friendly, were now considered untrustworthy. There had been some fighting at Fort Weber, which had been attacked by Kaffirs, who were, however, compelled to retreat. Troops had been dispatched against Secocoeni. The Kaffirs have completely invested Leydenburg. Sir Theophilus Shepstone had incurred unpopularity by his policy with regard to the volunteers, who have tendered their resignation in large numbers. An appeal had been made to Colonel Rowlands to settle the matter.

Intelligence from Capetown two days later, received by telegram from Madeira, says it is officially announced that Major Lanyon will succeed Sir Theophilus Shepstone as Governor of the Transvaal, and that Mr. Maasdorp succeeds Mr. Jorissen as Attorney-General. Colonel Bailey left this morning (Aug. 29) for the theatre of military operations on the northern border. Mr. Dewes, formerly Solicitor-General, has been appointed Recorder of Kimberley.

AUSTRALIA.

A telegram from Sydney informs us that Sir Hercules Robinson, the Governor of New South Wales, opened the Parliament of that colony on Wednesday, Sept. 11, and announced that the issue of a new loan has been postponed. Amongst the measures to be introduced by the Government is a scheme for the construction of a thousand miles of railway.

The General Swedish Synod, which meets every fifth year, was opened on the 3rd inst. at Stockholm.

It is announced from Belgrade that the Princess Nathalie was on Sunday delivered of a son.

Mr. Rivers Wilson has, according to a telegram from Alexandria, been definitively appointed Egyptian Minister of Finance, with the permission of the British Government.

The King and Queen of the Belgians, following the example of several of the ancient rulers of the country, have presented to the cathedral of Antwerp a stained-glass window.

We are informed by *Nature* that M. Bischofsheim, the well-known Parisian banker, has sent a sum of 10,000*fr.* to the French Bureau Central Météorologique, to help in the construction of the intended Mont Ventoux Observatory. We may remind our readers that he, at the suggestion of his friend M. Leverrier, helped in the same manner the construction of the Puy-de-Dôme and Pic-du-Midi establishment. M. Bischofsheim has also agreed to pay M. Eichen 1000*fr.* to complete within a year the construction of the great refractor begun in Leverrier's time, in 1870.

A CENTENARIAN.

The *Dublin Daily Express* of Saturday last records an instance of a gentleman having completed his hundredth year, and being in good health and possessing a clear intellect. This "hero of a hundred fights" with disease and death is Mr. Henry Baldwin Foott, J.P., of Carrigacuna Castle, near Mallow, in the county of Cork. The books of the parish of Kilsannig show that he was born on Sept. 11, 1778. The anniversary of Mr. Foott's birthday on Wednesday week was signalled by the firing of cannon, hoisting of flags, and a general merrymaking at Carrigacuna. The tradesmen and labourers employed on his property got a holiday and a day's pay, and were entertained at dinner. Mr. Foott received the visits of several of his friends, who congratulated him on his good state of health on his hundredth birthday; and the magistrates at the petty sessions of Castletownroche, in which court Mr. Foott presided for nearly sixty-two years, presented him with an address. Mr. Foott is the oldest magistrate in the county of Cork, having been appointed in 1816. Mr. Foott was brought up as an attorney, but gave up the profession on his coming into possession of his large estate. He was a capital sportsman, ran well with hounds, was a crack shot with the gun, and a very expert angler. Mr. Foott is presented each week with his farm accounts, which he checks. He has had several brothers and sisters, all of whom attained great ages, and his brother, Mr. Edward Foott, J.P., of Gortmore, is now in his ninety-first year.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Adams, C. E., to be Perpetual Curate of St. Mary the Virgin, Ellet Grange. Bennett, E. K.; Rector of Bultenham with Rushford. Bourke, G. W.; Rector of Purborough. Chambers, Joseph; Perpetual Curate of Cury and Gunmalloe. Collin, John; Vicar of Great Ayrton, Yorkshire. Corrie, Edgar Sittit; Rural Dean of Heddingham Deanery. Day, Henry Josiah; Vicar of Cheshunt. Deatry, Archdeacon; Vicar of Maidstone. Douglas, Brown John; Vicar of Loversal. Fletcher, G. H.; Chaplain of her Majesty's Prison, Gloucester. Golling, W.; Rector of Kirklington; Vicar of Thursby. Grabham, T.; Vicar of Lower Halstow, Kent; Rector of Irthingborough. Henning, Stilon; Perpetual Curate of St. James's, Plumstead. Hillyard, W.; late Curate of Nantwich; Incumbent of Dodington, Cheshire. Hoole, William Spooner; Rector of Thornton-le-Moors, Chester. Huddart, G. A. W.; Rector of Kirklington. Hyde, John Thomas; Rector of Wallington. James, W. E.; Prebendary of Caerfarchell, in St. David's Cathedral. Jones, Thomas; Vicar of Llywell with Rhydybriw, Breconshire. Kingsford, Septimus; Perpetual Curate of Lower Shuckburgh, Warwick. Kirby, William Walter; Rector of St. Mary's, Barnsley. Maber, John Stroud; Curate of Woking, Surrey. Martyn, Richard James; Vicar of St. Paul's, Penzance. Menro, Horace George; Rector of Strathfieldsaye. Norris, William Burrell; Rector of Warblington, Hants. Parker, James Dunne; Vicar of St. Mary the Virgin, Nuneaton. Price, Lewis; Perpetual Curate of Llandefaisant, Carmarthenshire. Richardson, Thomas; Vicar of Flint. Rogers, Charles Henry; Perpetual Curate of Little Dunmow. Servant, Charles William; Perpetual Curate of Christ Church, Stratford. Tottenham, Edward; Vicar of Helphethorpe. Townend, Edward; Rector of Lesnewth. Walsh, William; Sinecure Rector of Shorwell, Isle of Wight. Weale, Robert Morey; Vicar of Priors Marston. White, Henry Gratton; Vicar of Maughold. Williams, Garmons; Second Cursal Prebendary in St. David's Cathedral. Williams, G. G.; Vicar of Llanfynydd; Vicar of Pembryn, Cardiganshire. Wood, A. M.; Senior Curate of Wallasey; Vicar of St. Mary's, Liscard. Wooding, W. J.; Perpetual Curate of Eglwysfach, Cardiganshire.—*Guardian*.

Convocation has been prorogued to Dec. 2.

The Bishop of Manchester consecrated last Saturday a new church (St. Clement's) at Salford.

Miss Majendie laid the memorial-stone of the new church at St. Mary's, Newbury, on the 11th inst.

The sixteenth annual festival of the Parochial Choir Association of Nantwich and Middlewich, in the diocese of Chester, was held on the 11th, in Nantwich church.

The Hon. Mrs. King-Harman will carry out the desire of her late husband in contributing £1000 to the Episcopal Fund of the diocese of Kilmore, Elphin, and Ardagh.

Last Saturday the foundation-stone was laid of a new church at Wribbenhall, near Kidderminster. The building will cost £6000, of which Mrs. Hemming, of Spring-grove, contributes £2000.

A musical festival service was held last Saturday at Tewkesbury Abbey in aid of the restoration fund, when several vocalists who had attended the Worcester Musical Festival gave their services.

At the picturesque little village of Carlton, in the North Riding of Yorkshire, the foundation-stone of a new church, to be built on the site of the old one, has been laid by Mrs. Marwood, of Busby Hall.

The Rev. E. J. Barnes, Vicar of Christ's Church, Lowestoft, was last week presented, on his leaving that town, with a purse of gold and other presents from his congregation and friends, in recognition of his much esteemed labours amongst them during the past twelve years.

The Bishops of Exeter and Oxford preached at Ottery St. Mary's Church last Sunday, on the completion of the work of restoration which Lord Coleridge has there carried out in memory of his father, the late Sir John Taylor Coleridge, and his mother, and also in memory of Lady Coleridge, who died a few months ago. The work has cost £2000.

A movement is on foot for the erection of a memorial to the late Rev. F. A. Bartlett, for upwards of twenty years Vicar of St. Olave's Church, Marygate, York, by the addition of a chancel to the present structure, the foundation of which is, according to tradition, probably the most ancient of the York churches, being ascribed to Earl Siward, of Northumberland, who died eleven years prior to the Norman conquest. The subscriptions already amount to £700.

A stained window has been placed in St. John's Church, Leicester, in memory of the late Rev. William Barber, M.A., who was for seventeen years Vicar of the parish, and whose skill and taste as a musician did much to improve the rendering of church music in the district. The parochial choral festivals now so general in the diocese were originated by him, the first festival having been held in 1860 at St. John's. It is executed by Messrs. Wailes and Strang, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, and is the sixteenth memorial window in the church by this firm.

The Prince of Wales has erected a monument in Sandringham churchyard in memory of the late Rector. It bears the following inscription:—"William Lake Onslow, M.A., R.N., F.R.A.S. Born 10th May, 1820. Died 30th August, 1877. Eleven years Rector of Sandringham. Domestic Chaplain to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, and late Naval Instructor to H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh. Albertus Edouardus P. In memoriam posuit." It was designed by Mr. A. W. Blomfield, and executed by Mr. J. Forsyth.

The four temporary churches which it has been resolved to provide at Barrow, in pursuance of a scheme to which the Duke of Devonshire contributed £12,000, the Duke of Buccleuch, £6000, and the Mayor (Mr. H. W. Schneider), Sir James Ramsden, and other gentlemen, £6000, will be opened next Thursday. The following clergymen have been appointed to the new districts:—St. Matthew's, the Rev. G. K. Meaby, M.A., Cambridge; St. Mark's, the Rev. J. M. Laycock, M.A., Cambridge; St. Luke's, the Rev. E. W. Oak, B.A., Cambridge; and St. John's, the Rev. A. Warren, M.A.

Harvest festivals are now being held all over the country. At several of the Manchester churches Sunday was chosen as the day of harvest thanksgiving, and one church (St. Paul's, Brunswick-street) was reopened after restoration. At St. Columba's, Haggerston, the services on Sunday were very hearty, as they were also in the fine old church of Kelvedon, Essex, at St. Paul's, Colchester, where the offertory was devoted to the sufferers by the accident in the Thames; St. Peter's, Chelvey, and Hurstpierpoint. At St. Paul's, Bunhill-row, on Tuesday, Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise" was sung with full organ accompaniment at the harvest festival in the evening. The new Archdeacon of Essex preached at the harvest festival at Camden Town church on Thursday evening.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Another headship in Oxford is vacant through the resignation of the President of Trinity, the Rev. S. W. Wayte, D.D.

At Cambridge the Clothworkers' Exhibition of £50 a year, offered to non-collegiate students for proficiency in physical science, has been awarded to John Ryan, of Newport, Monmouthshire, late Whitworth scholar.

A new supplemental charter having been granted to the University of London a few months since, on the joint application of the Senate and of Convocation, empowering the Senate to admit women to graduate in its several faculties (arts, science, law, medicine, and music), on such conditions as the Senate, with the concurrence of the Home Secretary, should deem expedient, the Senate lost no time in passing a resolution which made all the existing regulations, relating not only to graduation, but also to the various honours and rewards granted at the several examinations, open to female as well as to male candidates. This resolution having been now approved by the Home Secretary, female candidates will be admitted forthwith to the matriculation examination; and all such as have already passed the general examination for women will be considered as having matriculated, and will be admissible (after the required interval) to the first degree examination in either of the faculties. Further, with a view to the special encouragement of female candidates desiring to go through a regular academical course, the trustees of the Gilchrist Educational Trust have instituted two exhibitions, one of £30, the other of £20, per annum, tenable for two years, to the female candidates who pass highest at the honours division at the matriculation examination; and two exhibitions, one of £40, the other of £30, per annum, tenable for two years, to the female candidates who pass highest at the first B.A. examination (provided that they obtain in the first case two thirds, and in the second three fifths, of the total number of marks), to assist them in pursuing their studies at some collegiate institution approved by the trustees; with the further reward of a gold medal of the value of £20 (or of a book prize of the same value) to the female candidate who passes highest at the second B.A. examination, if she obtains not less than two thirds of the total number of marks.

The Earl of Rosebery, in accepting the invitation to become a candidate for the Lord Rectorship of Aberdeen University, says the invitation is one which it would be as unbecoming in him to refuse as to seek. The contest will now be between the Earl of Aberdeen, the Conservative candidate, and Lord Rosebery, who is the nominee of the Liberal students.

Eton College reopened on Wednesday after the long summer vacation with the return of the lower boys; the students of the fifth and sixth forms assembling on Thursday and Friday.

The gentlemen cadets reassembled on Wednesday after the summer vacation at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich. Amongst the new cadets is the second son of the Khedive of Egypt, who will reside with his suite at Champion-terrace, Woolwich-common.

The Rev. Professor Porter, of the Presbyterian General Assembly's College, Belfast, has been appointed one of the two Assistant Commissioners of the new Board of Intermediate Education for Ireland, at a salary of £1000 a year; and Mr. J. P. Corry, M.P., has been appointed to the Presbyterian Commission on the board vacated by Dr. Porter.

The two Forest School scholarships, £45 and £35, have been awarded, the former to Trayton Charles Pagden, the latter to Charles Collison. At the same time, Laurence, from Durham House, Folkestone (the Rev. A. L. Hussey); Webb, already in the school; and Mather, from Cleveland School (the Rev. S. Cornish), were recommended for the three nominations. There were eleven candidates.

The Council of the City of London College—evening classes—have appointed Dr. Heinemann, F.R.G.S., F.R.H.S., Professor of Political Economy and Logic.

In distributing the prizes at Worcester Grammar School, Lord Hampton said the Legislature had now provided ample elementary education for the working classes, and there already existed public schools for the education of the wealthy; but the great want had been schools for the middle classes. This want such schools as the Worcester Grammar School were calculated to supply, and it must be a great boon to the neighbourhood.

The ancient grammar school at Dorchester has now been shut up for about six months; and the Charity Commissioners, having effected a commutation with the late Head Master (the Rev. T. R. Maskew), who was awarded nearly £600, have just drawn up a scheme for the management of the newly-modelled school. Under this scheme there are to be eleven governors, the list being headed by the Mayor of Dorchester for the time being, and including five representative and five co-optative. The fees of the boys are to range from £6 to £12 per annum. Mathematics and one foreign language are to be included in the course of instruction, and an extra charge of not less than £3 per annum is to be made for teaching Greek. The Head Master—a graduate of a University—is to have the annual stipend of £120, besides a capitation grant of from £2 to £5 for the boys. In order to meet a difficulty experienced in regard to Mr. Maskew, the new Head Master is to enter into an agreement to acquiesce in his removal if this be decreed by the governors.

Lady Holles' middle-class schools for girls, which are situate in Mare-street, Hackney, were opened yesterday week by the Lord Mayor, in the presence of the Lady Mayoress, Mr. Alderman Nottage (Sheriff of London), Mrs. Nottage, Mr. Alderman Knight, the Rev. W. Gilbert, Rector of Cripple-gate, and a large number of ladies and gentlemen interested in the charity. From a statement made by Mr. Alderman Knight, who is the chairman of the board of governors, it appears that the endowment was bestowed originally by Lady Holles, second daughter of the Earl of Clare, in 1710; and though the bequest amounted to only £62, yet by careful management on the part of the trustees, as well as by other legacies since received, the board of direction of the Charity Commissioners are now enabled to provide a middle-class school for girls. The new schools are spacious and furnished with every requisite. The site has cost £3000, the structure itself £7000, making in all about £10,000. Accommodation is provided for 250 girls, who must not be under eight years of age nor over sixteen. A very liberal curriculum is offered, but special subjects will be charged extra.

A burglary was committed early on Friday morning, the 13th inst., at the house of Mr. Ford, chairman of the Enfield bench of magistrates, Old Park, about a mile from Enfield. The thieves effected an entrance through the conservatory, and carried off a gold watch and silver plate to the value of several hundreds of pounds. Several robberies of the kind have lately been committed in the neighbourhood.

The Hon. Hugh Gough and Mr. F. C. E. Denys have been appointed Second Secretaries in her Majesty's diplomatic service. The Queen has approved of Mr. W. C. Christopherson as Consul-General for Scotland for the King of Sweden and Norway; of Mr. Eugene Schuyler as Consul at Birmingham for the United States of America; of Mr. Juan H. Evans as Consul at Brighton; and of Mr. Gabriel Samuel Brandon as Vice-Consul for Shoreham, Brighton, and Worthing for the Republic of Peru.



THE GREAT DISASTER ON THE THAMES: BURIAL OF THE UNKNOWN DEAD AT THE WOOLWICH CEMETERY, EAST WICKHAM.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

The Great Lottery of the Exhibition bids fair to become a very considerable nuisance in Paris. You cannot enter a *débit de tabac* to buy a cigar or a postage-stamp without being pestered to purchase lottery-tickets. Fortunately, I am not a direct taxpayer in France; or, in addition to my other woes, I should be importuned by the local rate-collector to invest in this omnipresent lottery. The Minister of Finance has issued circulars to all the *percepteurs*, or tax-gatherers, ordering them to exercise all their influence over their *contribuables* to induce them to take tickets.

I am glad to notice that the French press are almost unanimous in blaming a scheme which is fast attaining the proportions of a scandal. A raffle for a gold watch or a silver teapot (the Catholic lotteries in Ireland sometimes offer a horse and gig as a prize), or a Derby "sweep" at a club or on the course, may do no very great harm, now and again; but as to the folly and immorality of a National Lottery there can be, I apprehend, no manner of doubt. The *Banco di Lotto* has kept Italy poor these many years past; and the same may be said of Spain; while the Royal Havana Lottery—which is drawn once a month, and the first prize in which is 100,000 dols., or £20,000—not only keeps the Island of Cuba in a constant state of ferment, but extends its maleficent influence to the United States.

Perhaps I should speak of the Havana Lottery in the past tense. Changes of all kinds may have taken place in the island during the insurrection; but I remember very well fifteen years ago how all the cafés and public promenades of the Pearl of the Antilles used to be infested by ragged men and boys hawking halves, quarters, eighths, and even sixteenths of lottery tickets. I need scarcely say that it is one thing to preach against the immorality of lotteries, and another to practise abstinence from that very fascinating form of gaming: thus I do not hesitate to avow that in 1863 I went shares with a friend in the purchase of an "entéro," a whole ticket. It cost us an "onza," or doubloon, otherwise three pounds ten shillings sterling. My friend was going to England; I was returning to the States; and he left me the custodian of the precious chance. How many sleepless nights did I pass before the day of drawing arrived! At length the list of prizes was published in the *New York Herald*. It was the number 16,303 that won the £20,000 prize. Our ticket was 16,305! Only two removes from felicity!

The *gras lot* in the Paris Exhibition lottery is to be a "rivière" of diamonds, worth ever so many thousands of francs; and among the remaining prizes plate, bronzes, porcelain, and the nicknacks generally classed by the French as *bibelsots* seem to predominate. In addition to these, a number of patriotic manufacturers and tradespeople have come forward (of course, without the slightest idea of advertising their wares) to offer gratuitous contributions to the list of prizes. These eleemosynary tributes are published with due solemnity in the *Journal Officiel*, and an extraordinary catalogue do they make. What do you think of a dinner for twenty persons at a well-known Palais Royal restaurant, a barrel of coal-tar, a box of scented soap, a case of blacking, a model of the Place Vendôme Column in chocolate, a series of photographs representing fossil human skulls discovered in the department of the Sarthe, an electrical hairbrush, and a collection of pamphlets published by the Society for Discouraging the Abuse of Tobacco?

The society in question has just presented a memorial to M. Albert Gigot, Prefect of Police, pointing out that the Paris cab-drivers persist in smoking while on duty, in defiance of the disciplinary regulations forbidding the practice in question. The fumes emitted from the pipes and cigars of the cabbies are, it seems, particularly offensive to ladies. This reminds me of an anecdote related of the late excellent Queen of Holland. Her Majesty was taking a solitary stroll in the Wood at Loo one summer's evening when she became aware of a sentinel who was indulging in a few forbidden whiffs inside his box. The poor fellow, with no end of court-martial before his eyes, threw away his pipe, and, in broken accents, piteously begged the Queen not to denounce him to the authorities. "Don't be afraid," answered the kindly Sovereign; "and here is a ducat for you to buy some good tobacco. I wonder you can smoke such nasty smelling stuff." If the Parisian Jehus would only smoke a tolerably decent preparation of the Indian weed the ladies might be more tolerant of their infringement of the cab laws.

Mem: One anecdote may be reckoned upon, as a rule, to suggest another. The story about the Queen of Holland reminds me of one told of Frederick the Great, who, wandering in disguise through the camp one bitterly cold winter's night, tried to tempt a sentry into the commission of the illicit act of smoking. "It's forbidden," replied the soldier, doggedly. "But I'll give you permission," persisted Frederick. "You give me permission," cried the grenadier, disdainfully; "who are you, I should like to know?" "I am the King." "The King be hanged!" exclaimed the incorruptible sentinel; "what would my Captain say?" The Great Fritz was immensely pleased to learn how strictly discipline was preserved among his troops; and I fancy that it was not long before that incorruptible sentinel was promoted to be a sergeant. Perhaps he was wise in his generation, and had known very well to whom he was speaking. There is a way of flattering the Great, even while appearing to be rude to them. Did not Mr. Pye get his poet laureateship through anathematizing the wig of George III. to his Majesty's face?

I am about deliberately and aforethought to puff a new book—at least, if to call attention to its conspicuous merits can be called puffing. It is not a new novel, book of travels, poem, or collection of essays, published by Messrs. Anybody of England. I don't know the author from Adam, and I am equally a stranger to the publishers. Having premised thus much, I may state that the work in question (which I am perusing with as much interest as though it were a tale from the Arabian Nights) is the "Grammaire Grecque Moderne," by M. Emile Legrand, published by Messrs. Maisonneuve and Co., of the Quai Voltaire, Paris. The only Romaic grammar in English which I have come across is one published in 1851 by Mr. Henry Corpe, M.C.P., and translator of that strange Levantine novel, "The Devil in Turkey." There is likewise a little neo-Hellenic grammar in French by M. Masson, published at the British Governmental printing office, Corfu, in 1822; while at Leghorn, in 1825, there was put forth by the Athenian Professor Giorgio Kutuffa a Romaic grammar in Italian. This last is dedicated to the Earl of Guilford, Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands: "To *endoxotato kai paneugenestato Komti Ghilphortio akademiarcho tes ionikes akademias*. The Earl was also Lord Rector of the Ionian Academies.

Why am I not satisfied with these grammars? Because the modern Greek of fifty years ago was, comparatively speaking, a barbarous jargon debased by a multitude of Turkish,

Slavonic, and Italian words. The Ionian dialect was, in particular, adulterated with Italian or Venetian mintage. Now, ever since Greece attained her independence it has been the constant endeavour of her scholars and journalists to purify and elevate the national speech, so that it might no longer deserve the reproach levelled at it by Cardinal Mezzofanti, *Rex Linguarum*, who contemptuously observed that Modern Greek resembled Ancient Greek about as much as a monkey resembles a man. I question, however, whether his polyglot Eminence had ever read the *Panorama tes Elladou* of Alexander Soutsos, published in 1833, a poem which is in many parts as sonorous in diction and as noble in sentiment as "Childe Harold." M. Soutsos's poem was, however, in 1833 only as caviare to the general. In 1878 all Greeks who run may read it; and the chief charm of M. Legrand's work is that it gives a definite scheme and exposition of the scheme of Romaic or Modern Greek as that flowing, melodious, eloquent, and far from difficult tongue is at present written and spoken.

I am not in the least afraid of boring my indulgent readers by devoting three long paragraphs in these Echoes (they were all too short last week) to a topic ostensibly so dreary as that of a Greek grammar. There are those who read me who are not disinclined to take serious things into consideration; and I hold that the education of English boys is a very serious thing indeed. I hold that, in nine cases out of ten, the time spent in learning ancient Greek in our public schools and universities is so much time thrown away; and that our academical method of teaching Greek is an imposture, a snare, and a sham. Not that I disparage the study of ancient Greek; but I would have boys taught to speak Romaic first, and then to compare the living with the dead language; just as when a boy had acquired a fair knowledge of English and French I would introduce him to Chaucer. As for M. Legrand's "Grammaire Moderne Grecque," which has only just made its appearance, I hope that Professor Blackie will lose no time in procuring it. We have had enough and to spare of the academical Greek which renders our young men, when they are travelling in Greece, powerless to ask for a bootjack, or a corkscrew, a bottle of pale ale, or a first-class railway ticket from the Piræus to Athens. And, I repeat, Romaic is not by any means difficult. Read M. Legrand's grammar from beginning to end (and with a pen in your hand). Then try the translation of the first three chapters of the "Pictorial Papers" into Romaic. Then try a similar experiment with a portion of a novel by Alexander Dumas in French. Then advertise for a modern Greek master, who will tell you how many mistakes you have made in your translations, and will set you right as to your pronunciation. When you can translate a column of the police reports in the *Times* *vivâ voce* to the satisfaction of your preceptor, dismiss him; and then, if you like, you can read Homer or Xenophon, Pindar or Anacreon, with the Rev. Xylokephale Logopratis, B.A., and with the Erasmusian pronunciation which that Batavian pedant was so clearly entitled to settle, in defiance of the illustrious Byzantine scholars who were harboured and protected by Lorenzo de' Medici.

I read in the *Paris Gaulois* that the Right Honourable Lord Cairns is to be straightway created an Earl. I am delighted to hear it. "A present," adds the *Gaulois*, "Sa Seigneurie est simplement Baron de l'Echiquier." What! what! The Lord High Chancellor of England a Baron of the Exchequer? As well might one say that Marshal MacMahon is a *Maréchal-des-Logis*.

One cannot, however, quarrel with the French paper for its blunder, when we consider the anomalies and the mysteries with which our Table of Legal Titles bristles, even to Englishmen. I spoke last week of the French puzzles propounded to the readers of the *World*. But a few Anglo-French puzzles of a legal nature might be with equal advantage offered for solution. What, for instance, is the difference between a French *notaire* and an English notary public? Define the respective functions of an *avocat* and an *avoué* in France and an attorney and a solicitor, a conveyancer and a special pleader, in England. What is the distinction between *la magistrature debout* and *la magistrature assise* in France? Finally, specify the divergence, if any, which exists between a French *juge de paix* and an English justice of the peace.

G. A. S.

THE MOORE AND BURGESS MINSTRELS.

This company inaugurated their fourteenth consecutive year at the St. James's Hall on Wednesday with a new programme, which is likely to prove as popular as its predecessors. Many entirely new ballads and melodies of great merit were sung, and met with applause. The comic element prevailed. Mr. T. Sully produced much mirth by a song entitled "Augustus Daisy Beau," and Mr. Lew Simmons sang for the first time a song called "Love, 'tis a funny thing," which was not deficient in broad humour. But the principal thing in this way was a new comic song expressly written for Mr. Charles Sutton on "Emancipation Day," which was capitally acted. Mr. Walter Howard lamented in verse the mishaps of a man born on a Friday, commencing with "I'm such an unfortunate man." The other pieces were chiefly pathetic. Among these may be distinguished "Good Night," by Mr. Charles Ernest; "The might have been," by Signor Germanio; "The mother to her child," by Mr. Sydney Herbert; "The little word, Yes," by Mr. Alfred Brenner; and "The Sailor Boy," by Mr. Vernon Reed. A new bass song by Mr. John Romer, called "Song of the God Vulcan," was creditable to the fancy of Mr. Henry S. Leigh and the musical talent of Mr. John Hobson. A new ballad, "My Lovely Star," was well sung by Mr. H. De Brenner. What followed was rather grotesque than musical—the burlesque of an operatic scene by Mr. Frank Pieri, an educational harangue by Mr. Charles Sutton, and a banjo solo by Mr. Walter Howard. Messrs. T. Sully, Albert Moynham, and M. Rene showed wonderful agility in a burlesque on the Girards, called "The Marvellous Gee-Hards;" and the whole concluded with a farcical melodrama entitled "The Adventurers." The hall was crowded with an appreciative audience.

In view of the epidemic of yellow fever now prevailing in certain parts of North America, the President of the Local Government Board has issued a notice drawing the attention of port authorities to the necessity of taking precautionary measures for the purpose of preventing its introduction by means of shipping to any English port. He points out the measures which should be taken in the event of an outbreak.

Lord Gifford, C.B., and Rear-Admiral R. Hall, C.B., naval secretary, transact business at the Admiralty, Whitehall, during the absence of the First Lord and Board on their official tour of inspection. The Lords of the Admiralty made their annual official visit of inspection to Pembroke Dockyard on Wednesday.—The *Whitehall Review* states that the Right Hon. W. H. Smith will start on his tour of inspection to Gibraltar, Malta, and Cyprus in the *Enchantress* on Oct. 15.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Dull weather and poor sport kept many intending visitors away from Doncaster on the Thursday, and the course presented quite a deserted appearance. Lord Rosebery's recent purchase, Kaleidoscope, secured the first race in very easy style, and he is likely to prove a far more profitable investment than Bonnie Scotland has done. A six-furlong sweepstakes for two-year-olds has frequently produced a complete reversal of previous form, and this year there was once more a most remarkable case of in-and-out running. It will be remembered that in the Champagne Stakes, on the Tuesday, Charibert beat Rayond'Or cleverly by a length. They met again on exactly the same terms, except that the course was some seventy yards longer, and the French colt won without an effort. Truly, poor backers have much to contend with! A field of sixteen was by no means what we have been accustomed to in a Portland Plate, though it was an improvement on last year, when Rosbach only had ten opponents. Hackthorpe (7 st. 3 lb.) started a very hot favourite, though he was ridden by a jockey quite unknown to fame; but Athol Lad (7 st. 4 lb.) kicked him severely just prior to the start and quite destroyed his chance. Redwing (7 st. 6 lb.) ran the best of the younger horses, though nothing had much chance against old Telescope (8 st. 5 lb.), who seems returning to his two-year-old form, which was uncommonly smart. In the Park Hall Stakes, on the Friday, Jannette had a very easy task, though Sonsie Queen ran sufficiently well to suggest the idea that her defeat of Attalus at Ascot was not quite such a fluke as was imagined at the time. For the second year in succession Lord Falmouth lost his annual match with Lord Fitzwilliam, as the disappointing Ringleader, on whom odds of 4 to 1 were laid, succumbed by a head to The Dean, a dark Lecturer colt. At the last moment Silvio declined the Doncaster Cup, which was thus reduced to a virtual match between Pageant and Hampton. Thanks to Kingsclere, the race was run at a strong pace throughout, and when the last-named was beaten, which occurred at the Red House, Pageant carried on the running at his best pace. As they rounded the last bend Hampton made a grand effort, and drew up nearly level; but 10 lb. was a little more than he could give away, and a most exciting finish ended in his defeat by three parts of a length. Still, he ran wonderfully well, and secured many fresh supporters for the Cambridgeshire, in which his weight is 9 st. 3 lb. The Doncaster Stakes proved another triumph for Lord Falmouth, who was in wonderful form during the week, as Caerau could not live with Childeric when it came to racing.

There was a great improvement in the prices realised for yearlings on the Thursday and Friday. In the Moorlands Stud a son of Speculum and Produce made 750 guineas; and, a little later on, Blue Rose, a half-sister to Doncaster, fetched 500 guineas, a sum that would probably have been doubled but for sad memories of All Heart. Mr. Cookson's lot did not reach their usual average, though Mr. Perkins gave 1300 guineas for an own sister to Palmflower. It was reserved, however, for Mr. W. P. Anson to distance all rival breeders, on the last day, when his eight were knocked down for the magnificent average of 708 guineas, the list being headed by a half-sister to Beauclerc, by The Palmer—Bonny Bell (1500 guineas), and a colt by Adventurer—Bonny Leith (1050 guineas).

Though the cricket season should have been over some little time ago, we still have two or three matches to chronicle each week. The Australians beat the West of Scotland in a single innings with 84 runs to spare, Spofforth taking eleven wickets, and making 48 runs, the top score. In the Colonists' last match in England, against Eighteen of Sunderland, neither he, Horan, nor Bailey played, and the Eighteen won by 71 runs. The return contest between Notts and Leicestershire, which has taken place this week, is the last of the county matches. As might have been anticipated, the Notts team, for which Wild (74), Barnes (98), and Flowers (58), all scored freely, won with ridiculous ease.

The match between Sadler and Hawdon, and the competition for the challenge cup presented by the proprietors of the *Sportsman*, have given the admirers of sculling a great treat. We need say little of the match, for Sadler, though once a really high-class sculler, has long since seen his best day, and could make no fight with the Delaval lad. The latter, we believe, has not yet been beaten, and is a very likely aspirant for championship honours at no very distant date. The race between Elliott and Higgins, in the first heat for the cup, was a magnificent one from start to finish, and the champion, who had all the worst of the stations, was defeated by a couple of lengths. Then Boyd made a fearful exhibition of Blackman, who, we fear, is rather an imposter as a sculler, and thus the final heat was left to the two North countrymen. They had a most curious race, as when Boyd held a good lead, and odds of 20 to 1 had been betted upon him, he was interfered with by one or two skiffs getting in his way, and Elliott, making a grand spurt, caught him out of his course, and won on the foul. Of course, Boyd's supporters were by no means satisfied with this result, and Elliott is not likely to keep his honours in peace, as Higgins and Boyd have already challenged him.

The released Fenians, Condon and Melody, sailed from Southampton for New York on Wednesday in the North German Lloyd's steamer Moser.

Colonel J. H. Hudson, superintendent of the Royal Army clothing establishment at Pimlico, is about to take his retirement. He was appointed to the clothing factory on its establishment in 1856.

The *Glasgow News* says it is proposed to revive the idea of constructing an underground railway through Glasgow, and the plans are being prepared by Mr. Elder, C.E., St. Vincent-street, under the direction of Mr. J. H. Tolmie, C.E.

A fire broke out about six o'clock on Wednesday evening in the locomotive department of the Bricklayers' Arms goods station of the South-Eastern Railway. The fire was got under about seven o'clock, but the fitters' shop was severely damaged.

A company is being formed for the erection of an opera-house in Glasgow. The plans also provide for an aquarium, a Polytechnic similar to the London institution of that name, and galleries in which it is proposed to form a permanent industrial exhibition.

The post-office at Wangford, near Southwold, Suffolk, was on Wednesday destroyed by fire. The premises, which are also used as a grocery store, were entirely destroyed, and the telegraph wires injured, but the mails were saved. The origin of the fire is unknown.

The Orphan Cottage Homes of Scotland, situated about midway between Glasgow and Greenock, were opened on Tuesday—Sir Peter Coats presiding. The ground upon which the cottages are built consists of forty acres, and already a large main building and three cottage homes have been erected. It is intended to erect seven other cottage homes for orphan children of Glasgow and the West of Scotland.

POLITICAL.

A report has been agreed to by the Select Committee appointed to consider whether any extension should be made in the number of hours for polling at Parliamentary and municipal elections in boroughs other than the metropolitan boroughs, in which it is stated that the Committee, whilst believing that in some instances advantage would be gained by an extension of hours, did not feel it desirable to make any recommendation in that direction owing to the difficulties which would beset such a proposal. They thought the question might very well stand over till the time came for considering the Ballot Act, when some experience would have been gained by the extension of hours in the metropolitan constituencies.

Mr. Gladstone, the Marquis of Hartington, and Mr. Lowe have sent to the West Ham Liberal Association acknowledgments of a resolution lately passed by that association thanking them for the course they had taken with respect to the Anglo-Turkish Convention. The Marquis of Hartington's reply is a formal letter of thanks. Mr. Gladstone expresses satisfaction that the association has noticed the dangerous character of the present financial policy. Mr. Lowe says, with reference to the straining of the Royal prerogative:—"If every part of the Constitution were to strain its powers to the utmost, if the principle which is now laid down with regard to majorities were to be extended to the different branches of the Legislature, the whole machinery of our Government would soon be brought to a deadlock."

The Hon. Algernon Egerton, Secretary to the Admiralty, speaking at the opening of a Conservative Club at Little Lever, near Bolton, on the 12th inst., responded to a vote of confidence in the Government, eulogising both its home and foreign policy. The protection of the route to India and the demand that Constantinople should not be occupied by any foreign Power had been the keystones of their policy throughout. Speaking as to the occupation of Cyprus, he said the Navy had always desired an establishment in that quarter of the Mediterranean. It must, he thought, be considered unhealthy at present, but it had once contained over a million inhabitants, and could be made healthy.

Lord Dalrymple, eldest son of the Earl of Stair, in reply to a deputation which waited upon him at Lochinch Castle on Monday, consented to contest the county of Wigtown in the Liberal interest at the next election.

The Hon. Cecil Ashley, the fourth son of the Earl of Shaftesbury, was unanimously selected at a Liberal meeting at Berwick-on-Tweed last Monday night as the candidate to contest the borough, in conjunction with the present Liberal member, Sir D. C. Marjoribanks, at the next general election. Mr. Ashley has expressed his willingness to come forward.

Colonel Sir James McGarel Hogg, M.P. for Truro and Chairman of the Metropolitan Board of Works, addressed a crowded meeting of the electors of Truro held in support of Colonel Tremayne's nomination for that city in the Conservative interest on the 12th inst. In the course of his remarks the gallant Colonel, who was enthusiastically received, said he felt certain that the electors of Truro would by their voices and votes show their confidence in and appreciation of the services of that far-seeing and sagacious Minister Lord Beaconsfield and his trusty colleagues, who in times of unwonted peril had steered the ship of our country safely into port. One of the greatest and most masterly strokes of policy of Lord Beaconsfield was the calling out of the Indian troops when the Russians did not seem disposed to submit the whole of the San Stefano Treaty to the Congress. Those 7000 Indian troops represented 70,000 or even a very much greater number who were willing to fight; and not only was this the case, but Colonel Stanley had told them that hundreds of offers of help for England reached the Foreign Office from all quarters of the globe.

Viscount Newport, in replying to the toast of the county members at the dinner of the North Shropshire Agricultural Society, said that one reason why a very great amount of domestic legislation could not have been accomplished last Session was because a large proportion of the time at the disposal of Parliament was absorbed by the all-important subject of Eastern affairs. He was old-fashioned enough to consider that the best way of obtaining a lasting and durable peace would be to make Turkey strong and well governed, and he very much regretted the carving up of the Turkish Empire. He regretted the cession of the port of Batoum, as it was very undesirable that the naval power of Russia should have an opportunity of increasing in the Black Sea. He yet felt, in the circumstances, it would be possible to strengthen Turkey under the Treaty of Berlin; and therefore he thought that the signing of that treaty was preferable to war.

A testimonial, in the shape of silver plate to the value of nearly £300, was presented on Wednesday evening at York to Mr. W. D. Husband, a local Conservative leader in that city; and the Right Hon. J. Lowther, Chief Secretary for Ireland, responded to the toast of "Her Majesty's Ministers." In the course of his speech he said he thought Europe would scarcely be prepared to look with equanimity on any revival of the Eastern Question.

Colonel North, M.P., presiding at the annual dinner of the Banbury Agricultural Association on Wednesday, touched on political matters, and expressed his disapproval of the frivolous objections raised to the acquisition of Cyprus. He believed the country had never stood higher since the days of Waterloo than it did at the present moment.

The first municipal election for Burslem under the new charter of incorporation has resulted in the return of seventeen Liberals out of the twenty-four members elected, including the Mayor and five out of six of the Aldermen.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

The ninth competition of the South London Rifle Club was held on Tuesday. A strong wind prevailed, but some good scores were made. The following are the winners:—Captain Morris, 3rd Kent; Captain Sweeting, 23rd Surrey; Private C. Brown, 19th Surrey; Private Hay, Artists'. Range prizes: 200 yards—Private L. H. Thomas, 19th Middlesex; Captain Despard, London Irish; Major Farrell, 26th Kent. 500 yards—Private C. Brown, 19th Surrey; Major Farrell, 26th Kent; Private Fraser, London R.B. 600 yards—Private S. P. Beeton, L.R.B.; Major Farrell, 26th Kent; Private L. H. Thomas, 19th Middlesex.

The annual prize-meeting of the 10th Shropshire Rifle Volunteers was held at Whitbach on the 12th, when the shooting was carried on under great disadvantages owing to a violent gale. The silver challenge Cup was won by Corporal Biggs, who, having won the cup two years in succession, becomes the absolute owner.

The *Volunteer Service Gazette* states that one captain and nine subalterns of volunteers resigned last week. There have been six new appointments, so that there is a net loss of four. Seven of the retiring officers held certificates of proficiency.

The General Baptist Assembly has held this week at Dover its 225th annual meeting.

AS OTHERS SEE US.

English critics have lately been making merry over the faults found with modern London by an Italian critic—one Signor Petrucci della Gattina, who seems to combine advanced Radicalism in politics with a curious Toryism in domestic matters, and whose principal objection to the English of to-day would appear to be that they are too like the French.

Of all possible accusations this must be surely the most groundless. We have adopted some French improvements, it is true; and the French have to a certain extent returned the compliment—as, for example, in the manner of their politics during the last year or two; but it is hardly possible to exaggerate the essential difference between the two nations. To see ourselves as others see us is generally a thing much to be desired; but, of all recent foreign observers, Signor della Gattina would seem to be the one whose views are least worthy of our attention—they are likely to do good only as showing to what absurd lengths a prejudiced praiser of the past may go.

But Signor della Gattina is, in his uselessness, an exception; as a rule, the criticism of strangers, whether partial or impartial, is of the greatest value. They repeat themselves to a certain extent, it is true; but even this is useful, for it shows which features of our insular manners and customs are really the most striking and invariable.

To begin with: "manners," say the French, "they have none." Critic after critic repeats the remark; and of its truth there can be surely no doubt. We are the most ill-bred nation upon earth—except, some travellers tell us, the Americans; but the exception is doubtful. It is not bearing nor, in some senses, refinement that we want; there is a remarkable air of distinction about the better sort of English men and women; it is mere genuine civility. One often hesitates to make a remark to an Englishman, simply because one does not know whether one will get a civil answer: a Frenchman will reply courteously even to the least interesting truism one may hazard. More than this, it is absolutely certain that he will say *something*; many Britons are so ignorant of the most elementary laws of good-breeding that they will merely stare in a way only to be excused on the supposition that they are stone-deaf.

In a hundred details the foreigner notices our want of civility, our want of thoughtfulness in small matters which affect the comfort or pleasures of others. There is a reverse to the picture, but this he is not so likely to notice—one remembers a single thing that incommodes one far more keenly than half a dozen which add to one's pleasure; and a Frenchman very probably does not remark how much less ready he is than an average Englishman to put himself to bodily inconvenience to oblige others, to give up what is strictly his due—in such matters, for example, as his seat in a train, an omnibus, or a theatre. It may be said that the French are better bred than the English, but more selfish; though discourtesy is, as a rule, only a minor form of selfishness.

One thing, however, all foreigners notice, with pleasure and even with surprise, in England; and this is the great civility of our official people—policemen, attendants at public places, railway guards, and so forth. The overbearing insolence of the German minor official, the brutality of the French, are replaced in England by a quiet and friendly helpfulness thoroughly appreciated by the stranger who is travelling or sightseeing. Here every man feels himself more or less a member of the Government; abroad, where the traditions of despotism have not had time to die out, a ruler and a bully are still thought to be terms almost synonymous.

Closely related to the subject of manners is that of caste; few foreigners fail to observe the great difference between the classes in "aristocratic England," as the freest of countries is (not unjustly) called. In France, if a Duke were talking to a dairyman, he would call him *Monsieur*: the dairyman would return it—and no more. But in England—! Let us give an example of the English politeness which addresses a man according to the value of his coat.

There was brought out, a short time ago, at one of the principal London theatres, a play (written by an author of some distinction, a University man) wherein one of the chief characters was a young man, quite a "gentleman"—he was, I think, supposed to be fresh from college, and was at all events not intended to be in any way boorish or vulgar. This person wanted to attract the attention of a man standing at some distance, shabbily dressed, and of an appearance generally rather disreputable; and the only remark which the youth's courtesy suggested to him was "Hi! you fellow!" (or "Hi! you there!" I will not be certain which). Nobody in the audience seemed to think this rude; they apparently took it for granted as the way in which a "gentleman" would be likely to speak to one who was not a gentleman.

This a Frenchman would notice at once—and the French are our most constant critics, and our best. To have read Taine's Notes on England is almost a liberal education; the censure is, with very few exceptions, so unanswerably just—the praise such a noble stimulus to further effort. He has theories, it is true; and we in England are suspicious of theories—but this is only another of the points on which we differ, possibly another in which we are not in the right.

Perhaps of all our English customs, that of cleanliness is the one to which the French do least justice: they have not learnt the need of it, and do not really care for it—and, besides, there is in France much more apparent cleanliness than here. The streets of Paris are beautifully kept (though the gutters are malodorous), and the houses are not black with smoke: the lowest class is not so filthy as ours: and their public places—notably, eating-houses—are far more decent. But within—! There are horrors in French homes, even of the better class, which the pen refuses to describe.

One thing there is, finally, which fills all foreigners with amazement and with woe: no description suffices to prepare them for it, no length of time makes it more endurable to them, they never understand it—nor does, one may confess, anybody else. This is the British Sunday—and above all the British Sunday of large towns. Whether the French entirely fail to see the advantage of a weekly day of rest, I do not know; but they protest constantly against what they call the stagnation of the British Sabbath. They hold it an opportunity for mental culture and refinement wasted by the closing of all museums, picture-galleries, and libraries, which are on that day most universally open in France.

People say that the Continental Sunday is impossible in England, even if it were in every way desirable; that the lower classes, if left to amuse themselves unrestrained, would simply get drunk. This may or may not be so; and, at all events, however unwillingly, one must confess that drunkenness is the great national vice that first strikes every foreigner. I never met a Frenchman or a German who had seen a tipsy woman in the streets till he came to England. It may be partly, as M. Taine thinks, the result of our climate; it may arise from what Mr. Matthew Arnold calls the "immense *ennui*" of our middle classes. At any rate, it has been our characteristic since the days of Shakespeare; others see it, and are horrified; we see it—and do nothing. Whether it is diminishing in any way, one hardly knows; but until it shall disappear almost entirely, the Continental critic will feel that between his country and England there is a great gulf.

THE BRITISH FLAG IN CYPRUS.

Our Special Artist in Cyprus, "S. P. O.," contributes a sketch of the scene at the door of the Greek Monastery Church at Kiko, two miles from Nicosia, adjacent to the headquarters' camp of General Sir Garnet Wolseley, on Sunday, the 18th ult., when the Most Reverend Archimandrite, with other Greek clergy, blessed the British flag. This ceremony was preceded by the performance of a high mass within the church. Outside the main door, between the two towers of the sacred edifice, a carpeting of rugs and cloths, variously coloured, was laid down; a gilt chair of state was placed for the English Governor, and a table, with a pair of tall candlesticks, for the clergy. Sir Garnet Wolseley declined to sit in the chair, which looked too much like a throne; but he stood beside it, while Colonel Brackenbury, Captain McAlmont, and Lord Gifford, members of his staff, were behind the chair. The monks and priests, with acolytes bearing the crucifix and censer and vessel of holy water, came out in procession, attired in gorgeous vestments, and chanting a solemn hymn. The flag was hallowed by the Archimandrite with a particular benediction, and was then hoisted, rather clumsily, by one of the church attendants. Three cheers were given for Queen Victoria, for Sir Garnet Wolseley, and for the British nation. There was no parade of military force; indeed, most of the British Indian troops have now departed, and Turkish soldiers are still employed to mount guard, though under British officers, in the capital of Cyprus.

AGRICULTURAL ITEMS.

The Northamptonshire Agricultural Society held its annual exhibition of horses, stock, and implements last week in a spacious show-ground on the racecourse, Northampton. The show was a good one, the number of entries being greater than in any previous years, and the quality of the exhibits leaving nothing to be desired. A horticultural show was held in connection with the county agricultural exhibition.

The Thame Agricultural Society had its annual meeting last week; the Woodstock Agricultural Society's Show was held on Tuesday in Blenheim Park; and on Wednesday the annual dinner of the Banbury Agricultural Association was held—Colonel North, M.P., in the chair.

The thirty-third annual show of the Staffordshire Agricultural Society was opened at Leek on Wednesday. The prize list amounted to £1000. The show was very successful, the number of entries being far in excess of previous years.

The annual sale of the Duke of Devonshire's shorthorns took place on Wednesday at Holkar-in-Furness, when about thirty head of cattle were sold, realising £20,000.

Kingsdown great cross-bred sheep fair was held at Box, near Bath, on Wednesday. Nearly 3000 sheep were penned. Superior lambs fetched £3 each, whilst best ewes brought £3 10s.

Howden horse fair has been held this week. On the whole, whilst the fair was a good one for better class horses, the supply of middle class animals was in excess of the demand.

The twenty-second annual festival in commemoration of the safe in-gathering of the crops in the district of East Brent was commemorated on the 12th inst. The day's proceedings began with an early celebration at the parish church at eight o'clock, a second celebration taking place an hour later. The thanksgiving service began at half-past eleven, by which hour the sacred edifice was crowded. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Canon Baynes, of Coventry, who concluded an excellent discourse by making an urgent appeal on behalf of the sufferers from the late direful accident in the Thames. The offertory amounted to £9. At the conclusion of the service a procession was formed, and, headed by Archdeacon Denison and other clergymen, it proceeded to the vicarage-field, the band playing "The Roast Beef of Old England," and there a monster marquee had been erected, the interior of which had been lavishly decorated by ladies of the parish. The Venerable Archdeacon, who appeared to be in excellent health and spirits, presided. The company numbered upwards of 400. Ample justice was done to the roast and boiled beef and mutton, of which six hundredweight was cooked. Subsequently nearly 1000 women and children took tea, after which dancing and other amusements were indulged in.

At the Glynde Cottagers' Show on the 12th inst. the Right Honourable the Speaker, as president of the society, distributed the prizes. In his address he drew a contrast between the condition of the dwellers in London and that of the dwellers in Glynde—much in favour of the latter—in respect of gardens, water, sunshine, and air. There were, he said, hundreds of thousands of persons in London who had never seen a garden, and who were to be pitied. He passed half his life in the greatest city in the world, and, by the favour of the nation, he lived in the finest palace in that great city; but yet he had no garden.—The harvest-home feast at Glynde Park took place last Saturday, and Mr. Brand, in responding to the toast of his health, referred to the proposal which he made five years ago to the labourers on his farm to take, on certain conditions, a share in the profits. Those profits, he said, were then about 5 per cent; but since that time they had not been so large, and therefore he had not pressed on the labourers the expediency of accepting that offer. He traced the decline of profits to the diminished yield, owing to wet weather, of some heavy land under tillage, and stated that he should lay that land down in pasture, looking forward to raising in future more meat and less corn. It was turned from grass-land when wheat was much dearer and meat much cheaper than now, and he therefore expected a favourable result.

Mr. Walter S. Britten, of the Clarence Bicycle Club, has ridden from London to Bath and back, a distance of 212 miles, in one day.

Consequent upon an intimation from New Orleans that no more aid is required, the American Yellow Fever Relief Fund in Liverpool is closed, over £3000 having been remitted.

A specimen of that very rare tortoise the *Trionyx Argus* has lately been presented to the Brighton Aquarium by C. Phipps Lucas, Esq. It is a native of the rivers on the Western Coast of Africa, and belongs to the soft-shelled tortoises.

Mrs. Soames, of Tramore Lodge, Kempton, Brighton, has offered to invest £1000 for the purpose of providing prizes for the senior children of the local school boards who distinguish themselves in religious knowledge.

At the meeting of the Brighton Town Council on Wednesday the plans for the rearrangement and improvement of the water supply were brought under consideration, when the plan of Mr. Edward Easton, involving an estimated cost of £13,500, was agreed to without discussion.

An extraordinary bed of snakes was discovered on a farm at Werrall, Carmarthenshire, a few days ago. A slaughter was commenced, and 352 snakes were killed. Three of the snakes were of great size, and one hundred of them were from nine to twelve inches in length.



THE OCCUPATION OF CYPRUS: GREEK PRIESTS BLESSING THE BRITISH FLAG AT NICOSIA.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



THE GREAT DISASTER ON THE THAMES: THE INQUEST AT WOOLWICH TOWNHALL.



THE ABERCANE COLLIERY, MONMOUTHSHIRE, WHERE THE EXPLOSION TOOK PLACE.

NEW BOOKS.

SIR GARNET WOLSELEY.

Avidity is scarcely too strong a term to apply to the feeling with which the majority of readers are likely to fall upon *A Memoir of Lieutenant-General Sir Garnet J. Wolseley, K.C.B., G.C.M.G., D.C.L., LL.D.*, by Charles Rathbone Low, I.N., F.R.G.S. (Richard Bentley and Son); for the two volumes so entitled are devoted to the task of telling all that the writer could ascertain about the career of that distinguished General who seems to be regarded by common consent as the "coming man," should England be again in need of a commander like Marlborough or Wellington. Nor would it be surprising, so paltry are the accidents from which happy omens are drawn, if a lucky portent were detected in the similarity of sound between Wolseley and Wellesley, and in the Irish extraction, or at any rate connection, of both the hero of Ashantee and the hero of Waterloo. The enthusiastic may hold that the coming man has already come; but Sir Garnet, if his character be properly understood, would be the first to repudiate the idea that, for all the service he has seen, for all the gallantry he has displayed as a soldier, for all the skill he has exhibited as a leader, for all the talent and ability he has developed as a diplomatist and as an administrator, he has ever yet accomplished—having never, in fact, had the chance of accomplishing—anything that elevates him from the regions of high promise to the level of men who have achieved greatness. Unless report have done him flattering injustice, it was he himself who, after the conclusion of his brilliant campaign on the Gold Coast, moderated the exuberance which would have thrust upon him a greatness to which he made no pretension. Moreover, common consent is not always trustworthy, and general expectation is frequently disappointed, as was illustrated in the case of General McLellan, who commanded the Northern against the Southern hosts in the early part of the War of Secession, and whom, to his own disgust, no doubt, and certainly to subsequent depreciation and obscuration of the abilities he really showed and the reputation to which he was fairly entitled, Transatlantic swagger had paraded before the world under the arrogant style and title of "the young Napoleon." But then McLellan had never proved himself, as Sir Wolseley has; had never found so many opportunities to be turned to such excellent account. If ever common consent and general expectation were justified, being based upon actual performance, upon positives and comparatives mounting up towards superlatives, one would say that they are in the case of Sir Garnet. But, should it be his destiny to win one of "the decisive battles of the world," there will be, as there now is, probably, to some extent, dismay among the believers in public schools, who plume themselves upon the saying that "the battle of Waterloo was won in the playing-fields of Eton:" for Sir Garnet was not educated at a public school.

"The family of Wolseley," says the memoir, "is one of the most ancient in the county of Stafford, the manor of Wolseley having been in their possession before the Conquest;" and Sir Garnet, who was born at Golden Bridge House, County Dublin, on June 4, 1833, is the eldest son of the late Major E. J. Wolseley, of the 25th King's Own Borderers, who was the son of the Rev. William Wolseley, formerly a captain of hussars, who was the younger son of Sir Richard Wolseley, "who, in 1744, was created Baronet of 'Mount Wolseley, Carlow,' in Ireland." At the risk of shocking the believers in nothing but public schools and the young subalterns who boast that they "read nothing but the Army List," it must now be mentioned, still on the authority of the memoir, that "Sir Garnet Wolseley was educated at a day school near Dublin, and later had private tutors;" that "as a boy he was remarkable for his studious habits, and, when a mere child, had read all the chief works on military history;" that "his predilection for study was not confined to a liking for one branch of learning;" that "he was remarkable for aptitude in mathematical studies, and used regularly to go out four or five times a week surveying and acquiring a knowledge of the art of military engineering;" that "he was also versed in fortification and astronomical science, and exhibited his versatility by the proficiency he acquired in such practical pursuits as carpentering and the use of the lathe." This, unfortunately, is about all that can be gleaned from the memoir touching those early years which, in the case of such men of Sir Garnet Wolseley, are generally considered especially interesting; the years during which the child is begetting the man, and the life at home is bringing out characteristics to be hereafter intensified or modified in the life beyond the family circle. We have scarcely a glimpse of the internal economy of the household in which he was brought up, scarcely a hint of the way in which he may have been affected by domestic influences, no history of boyish adventures, not a single anecdote, unless it have been missed, like that which we have all read about Nelson and "Mr." Fear. Perhaps there was no story to tell; and, if there were any story to tell, there is a full and sufficient explanation why it has not been told. All Sir Garnet's papers and journals have been lost—partly stolen during the Indian mutiny, and partly "burnt at the great fire at the Pantheon, where," as many of us must well remember, "all his furniture and effects were consumed." Moreover, such is the modesty of the man, he is a very difficult person to "pump," so that the writer of the memoir had not a very promising subject to perform upon when personal details had to be extracted. On the other hand, the book was written under the very eye, as it were, of Sir Garnet, who, "after perusal, testified to its absolute veracity." So that, however meagre the work may appear in some respects, imagination or hearsay has not been drawn upon for facts. Moreover, the author of the memoir had already shown by his "History of the Indian Navy" that he was eminently qualified to appreciate such a man and such a career as he has undertaken to describe.

The memoir, then, is confined almost entirely to a record of public services in the field and in the closet, the services of an officer who takes high, if not the highest, rank "not only as a soldier and administrator, but as an author, artist, and surveyor." It is, therefore, to a very considerable extent a compilation; but it has been compiled from the very best and most trustworthy sources. It entailed upon the writer the necessity of dealing with many of the most momentous events in which this country has been concerned, from the Second Burmese War in 1852, to the occupation of Cyprus, in 1878. We find Ensign Wolseley distinguishing himself, a few months after he had joined, in that Burmese campaign; and Captain Wolseley, once more severely wounded, gaining golden opinions in the Crimean War and in the Indian Mutiny. Next, we have Colonel Wolseley—a Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel at the early age of twenty-six, taking his part in the War in China, "in the thick of the fire at the capture of the Taku Forts," doing good work as a surveyor, and present at but scornful to take a part in the sack of the famous Yuen-Ming-Yuen. In 1861 we follow him, promoted to a substantive majority, to England and then to Paris, where he "employed his leisure in painting in oils and water colours;" and anon, at the time of the scare about the "Trent," in the winter of 1861, we see him interrupted in the midst of his hunting in County Cork and

sent away to Canada. Here Colonel Wolseley performed with success long and arduous duties, and, having married during his short leave in 1863, returned with his wife from England to the Dominion. In 1870 Colonel Wolseley was appointed to the command of the Red River Expedition, of which a most noteworthy account is given, and in which, more perhaps than in any other business in which he has been employed, he showed the variety as well as the excellence of his faculties. He was now rewarded with a knighthood, and became Sir Garnet Joseph Wolseley, K.C.M.G. During the Autumn Manœuvres of 1871 Sir Garnet was Chief of the Staff to Sir Charles Staveley; and, in 1873, when it was resolved to send an expedition to Coomassie, the command was, with the universal approval of the country, conferred upon Sir Garnet. How amply he justified the confidence placed in him know all men; and how well he was rewarded may be inferred from the fact that he refused to take all that was offered him—declining, in fact, the G.C.B. His substantive rank, though he had held the local rank of Major-General on the Gold Coast, was still that of Major; and he was forthwith promoted by special general order to the grade of Major-General, an honour which was accompanied by the bestowal of the K.C.B., the G.C.M.G., and a grant of £25,000. In 1875 Sir Garnet "was called upon by the Government to proceed to Natal, and assume temporarily the supreme direction of military and civil affairs in the colony," whence he returned with fresh, but peaceful, laurels to the duties which he had previously discharged in England, and which he relinquished, in November, 1876, for "a seat at the Council of India." He is now, as we all know, her Majesty's High Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief at Cyprus, where he will not be called upon to occupy that bed of roses which has never been good for his constitution. His character is summed up by "one who knows him well" in the following terms:—"I have had the best opportunity of judging of the man, and I say he is the most perfect character I have ever met; no one can see much of him without having for him a regard which becomes perfect affection; no one could be more unspoiled by his rise; I know no difference in him now from the time when he was a very young Captain—no franker, more magnanimous, fearless man, morally and physically, I think, ever lived."

Such a man, so successful and so praised, might well think of employing somebody to remind him of what the slave said to Philip of Macedon several times during the day, and of what Solon said to Cærus. As for the tone of the memoir, it is for the most part highly creditable to the writer, but it occasionally betrays, not as regards Sir Garnet, but as regards other people who have the bestowal of honours and compliments, a little of that querulous and sneering spirit which, with more excuse, was discernible in the "History of the Indian Navy."

The prominent part played and the share of glory won in the late war by those gallant allies to whom Russia owed some thanks for help in time of trouble, and whom she repaid by an act of spoliation, are quite sufficient to account for the appearance of *Three Years in Roumania*, by J. W. Ozanne (Chapman and Hall), a volume in which the author, who had already awakened some interest in his subject by articles contributed to magazines, has set himself the task of drawing "a sketch of the land and its inhabitants, their customs, and history," derived principally from personal experience acquired during an actual residence of three years in the country. He refers "the more ardent student of politics and commerce" to other sources of information; which he specifies by name; and, though he professes to "wish the Roumanians well," he claims to have written in the spirit of strict impartiality. His book, then, is not to be regarded as exhaustive; but it probably contains as much as most people will desire to know about Roumania; and it will certainly be read by the majority of inquirers with great interest and with no little profit and pleasure. We start with him from London for Cologne, Vienna, Basiach, and so down the blue Danube to Giurgiu, at which we disembark for Bucharest, or "the city of pleasure," of which a description is given so uninviting in many respects as to lead to a belief that the name was bestowed upon the delusive principle whereon an English slum is so often known as "Paradise Row" and an English hovel as "Elysium Cottage." Then follow some remarks upon "society," the "middle class," the "common herd," the "gipsy race;" upon the "government," the "church," the "country;" upon "agriculture and commerce;" upon the "origin of the people, language and literature, education;" and upon the "manners and customs." After this, there is a short account of a trip or "raid" made by the author into Transylvania. This is followed by some historical and romantic fragments touching "the early heroes," the "rule of the Phanariotes," and the "restoration of native Princes," to be succeeded, in course of time, by "a scion of the House of Hohenzollern." And so we arrive at the last chapter, containing a "review of the political situation." When it is stated that the whole volume contains fewer than two hundred and fifty pages, it will be evident that, though "Roumania is not a first-class State," the work can only be regarded as a slight and somewhat superficial one. However, from the ordinary reader's point of view, "it will serve," and serve amply. If it be true that "there are two hundred churches in Bucharest," where there are but two hundred and forty-four thousand inhabitants, the proportion is creditable to their ecclesiastical proclivities, but, regarded in connection with what we are told about their manner of life, recalls to mind the saying about "the nearer the church," &c. The social institutions of the Roumanians seem to lead sometimes to curious complications. For instance, we read of "children who have their mother in one family, their father in another" (though, perhaps, we might not have much difficulty in finding the parallel of that even in our own country), and of "women who at a soirée meet two or three former husbands, lean on the arm of a fourth, and blush at the compliments of a fifth"—a state of things with which we cannot as yet pretend to compete, and which probably arises to a considerable extent from the fact, if it be a fact, that "the Roumanian women are famed for their beauty, and their whole existence is devoted to loving and being loved." The author seems to be possessed of a spirit of exaggeration when he says that, in the hour of danger at Plevna, "foiled and beaten, the Czar, who had often before declined with contempt the offers of Prince Charles, fell on his knees and besought the Roumanians to save him;" and "it is clear that, but for their hearty co-operation, the troops of the Czar could never have held their own, but must have been driven back until they took refuge on friendly soil." Moderation would prompt one to say that the Roumanians helped the Czar out of a predicament, from which he would not otherwise have extricated himself without great temporary loss and disgrace, and that he only "fell on his knees" in a very shadowy, figurative sense. However, for all this, we may cheerfully allow that the Roumanians "are, without exception, the most promising of the Christian races of the East;" and yet they may not be very promising after all.

In the category of really useful, admonitory, and deeply-moving books may be included *Letters from Muskoka*: by an

Emigrant Lady (Richard Bentley and Son); for it certainly is deeply moving to read such an account of a lady's experience of emigration as is summed up in the following pathetic paragraph:—"I went into the Bush of Muskoka strong and healthy, full of life and energy, and fully as enthusiastic as the youngest of our party: I left it with hopes completely crushed, and with health so hopelessly shattered from hard work, increasing anxiety and trouble of all kinds, that I am now a helpless invalid, entirely confined, by the doctor's orders, to my bed and sofa, with not the remotest chance of ever leaving them for a more active life during the remainder of my days on earth." And all this deterioration was effected by about four years' endurance of an emigrant's life. It is impossible not to sympathise with the sufferer, though it is equally impossible not to see that the unfortunate lady, whether we judge of her case from her own candid confession or from the evidence of artless revelations, which disclose her natural tendencies, her normal state of mind, her prejudices, her prepossessions, and her "notions," was about as unpromising an emigrant as ever crossed the seas. The Franco-German war was at the bottom of her misadventure, for she was resident in France at that date, and, what with "virulent smallpox and other epidemics, the result of effluvia from the battle-fields," and what with "reduced income" (a very prevalent complaint), whilst "provisions rose to an enormous price, taxation greatly increased, and the country bid fair to be long in an unsettled condition," she, with certain members of her family, "began to think of emigration." So they "read up a few books on emigration, which invariably paint it in the brightest colours, and being quite ignorant of the expense of so long a journey, of the hardships of the 'Bush,' and of the absolute necessity for a sum of money to begin with," they left home, believing in the innocence of ignorance and with sanguine disregard of common-sense "that strong hearts, willing hands, and the pension of an officer's widow would be inexhaustible riches in the wilderness." It is all very well to throw the blame upon "books on emigration," which, if memory may be trusted, do not by any means "invariably" paint the emigrant's prospects in rosy colours, but it is far more likely that the blame, if any, might be more justly laid at the door of the lady's own son, who, it appears, "had settled on the 'free-grant lands' of Muskoka, and who wrote frequently to urge other members of the family to come out before all the good land near his location was taken up." At this time, it is pertinent to observe, "he was himself thriving, but immediately after suffered great reverses." At any rate, the lady's own book is not open to the reproach of painting things in such colours as to send emigrants thronging to the wilds of Muskoka, Ontario, Canada; it is, on the other hand, eminently calculated, as it is professedly intended, to "deter others of the genteel class, and especially elderly people, from breaking up their comfortable homes and following an *ignis fatuus* in the shape of emigration to a distant land." People, indeed, before they emigrate, would do well to reflect that man was created male and female, but was not created "genteel;" and that the emigrant, in the sense in which the word is generally understood—that of a first settler, in fact, in an uncleared region—has as little to do with gentility as Adam and Eve had at the date of their creation. The "genteel class" is out of place in a wilderness, where before all things it is necessary to brave in naked, rude reality the unpleasant consequences of the "primal curse." The "letters" of the emigrant lady are few, and the information they contain is somewhat scanty, but they are interesting and quite enough for the purpose; they are followed—that a decent number of pages, presumably, might go to the volume—by various papers having more or less connection with Muskoka, and including a batch of "anecdotes of the Canadian Bush." These anecdotes refer to "thirty years ago," and were told to the "lady" by "the wife of an old settler." The most remarkable of them should be worth many a bun to the brown bears at the Zoological Society's Gardens; for a brown bear it was, if the anecdote and the conclusions based upon it be trustworthy, that slept every night for a week or so beside a poor lost little boy, and "was so kind and good-natured that it let him creep quite close to it, and put his arms round it, and that in this way he slept quite warm." And yet we say, "as savage as a bear." But, no doubt, there are bears, and bears; the difficulty is that one never knows which is which.

It is pleasant to find an old purveyor of light literature still to the front; and there will, no doubt, be a kindly welcome at many a club and elsewhere for the two volumes entitled *Fashion Then and Now*, by Lord William Pitt Lennox (Chapman and Hall), who once more comes forward with a collection of vivacious gossip, such as one can dip into at any idle moment with the certainty of fastening upon something curious or entertaining. The "then" of the title applies apparently to any time within the period which has elapsed since the Deluge, but chiefly to the last century or so; the "now" explains itself; and the contents of the volumes form a far from disagreeable mixture of personal reminiscences, hearsay, and extracts from printed records. There are "anecdotes, social, political, military, dramatic, and sporting," together with "remarks on dress, elections, duelling, amateur theatricals, racing, hunting, shooting, fishing, skating, golfing, curling, deep-sea fishing, and yachting." Readers of a certain kind never tire of such fare, and do not at all object to a touch of antiquity, or even a flavour of repetition about it; perhaps they like it all the better. Such a book, moreover, is not only amusing in itself, but may be as useful as a second memory, as a convenient work of reference, though there is, unfortunately, no index for the consultant's assistance.

The *Whitchall Review* this week gives to its subscribers a portrait of Princess Thyra of Denmark.

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EDUCATION OF POOR CHILDREN.

A report by Dr. F. J. Mouat, Local Government Board Inspector, and Captain J. D. Bowly, R.E., on the home and cottage system of training and educating the children of the poor has been issued as a Parliamentary paper.

The system of education and training at the following institutions is described:—Princess Mary's Village Home, Addlestone; Home for Little Boys, Farnham, Kent; Dr. Barnardo's Village Home for Orphan, Destitute, and Neglected Girls, Ilford; Philanthropic Society's Farm School, Redhill; the Stockwell Orphanage; the Children's Home in the Bonner-road, Victoria Park.

Dr. Mouat and Captain Bowly then enter into the question how far the home or family system is applicable to the education and training of pauper children, and upon this subject they come to the following general conclusions:—“1. That the moral and physical characteristics of pauper children as a class render it imperative that they should receive special care in education and training, to correct the original defects of mind and body which are more or less inseparable from the circumstances of their birth, parentage, and bringing up. 2. That in the education and training of such children the primary condition to be obtained is improvement of their physical state, next to which should come moral and industrial training, and, lastly, mental culture to the point necessary for their future position in life. 3. That these conditions are most likely to be best secured in schools constructed and managed on the separate cottage, home, or farm-school system. 4. That in all such schools boys and girls should, as a rule, be brought up together in mixed families until the boys attain the age of ten years, after which the boys should be moved to separate families, as also should any girls whom for any special reason it may seem undesirable to retain in a mixed family. 5. That the family unit should be as near an approach to the natural family as is consistent with a due regard to economy. That the mixed families, and also the separate families of girls, should not contain more than twelve to twenty children under a house mother, and that the separate families of boys should be limited to twenty-five or thirty children under a house father and house mother. 6. That the mental education should be carried on in a central establishment corresponding to an ordinary village school, and that boys and girls should be taught together. 7. That the industrial training should be as varied and comprehensive as possible; similar, in fact, to that long in use in the farm and reformatory schools of Germany and the Continent generally, so as not only to fit the boys for any handicraft in which there may be a demand for trained hands, and the girls for such as are suitable for their sex, in addition to those needed for domestic service; but also to fit both to become the healthy heads of families and the progenitors of children free from the hereditary taints now common to their class. 8. That, provided that in designing the buildings efficiency, combined with economy, be the first considerations rather than architectural effect, a school constructed on the family system ought not to cost much, if any, more than one on the aggregate or barrack system; and that, as regards management, the extra expense, if any, will be wisely and profitably incurred.”

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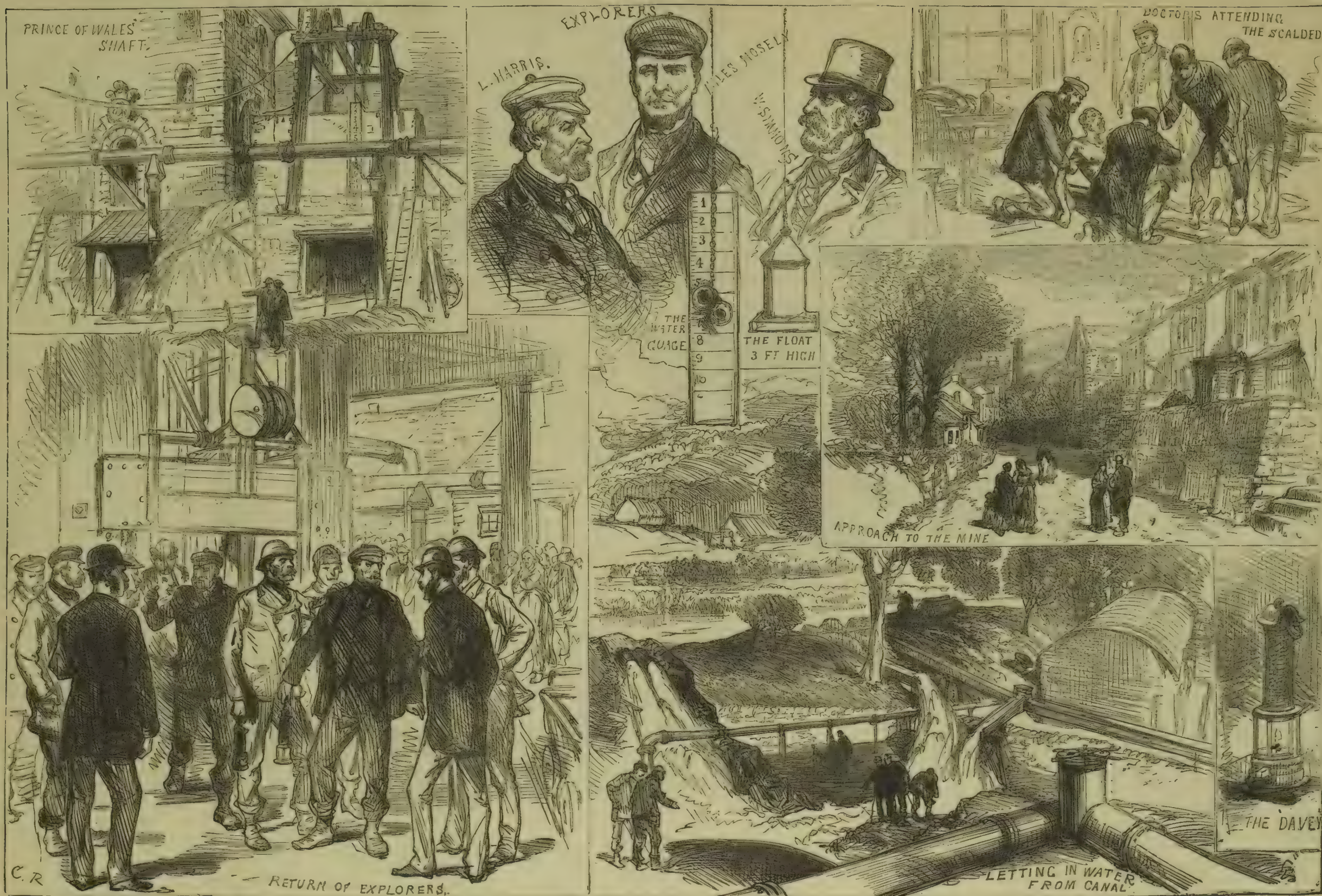
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THE GREAT COLLIERY EXPLOSION IN MONMOUTHSHIRE: SKETCHES AT ABERCARNE.

THE MONMOUTHSHIRE COLLIERY DISASTER.

The great loss of life and consequent distress of families at Abercarne, near Newport, from the explosion on Wednesday week in the Colliery there, has excited general sympathy. We gave some account of this disaster in our last. A view of the Colliery is now presented, with a few sketches, taken by one of our Artists, showing the scenes he witnessed soon after this sad occurrence. The Abercarne Colliery is situated in the Ebbw Vale, ten or twelve miles north of Newport. It lies between two well-wooded mountains—the Cwmcarne on the east and the Mynyddislwyn on the west, which rise almost perpendicularly to about 1000 feet. At the foot of the Cwmcarne, and adjoining the Abercarne and Cwmcarne Colliery, runs the Monmouthshire Canal, and around the pit-shaft are the usual coke-ovens and rubbish heaps, forming miniature mountains. To the west the Ebbw river flows at the base of the Mynyddislwyn. The Abercarne Colliery is the largest of the pits owned by the Ebbw Vale Company; it has an output of about 1000 tons of coal per day, and employs about 600 men and boys to get them. Their other collieries, fourteen in all, lie further up the Ebbw Vale and in the adjoining valley, just over the top of the Mynyddislwyn. Their annual output of coal is over 2,000,000 tons. The Ebbw Vale Company has been remarkably free from accidents, and its own officials consider that, in the present case, no human foresight could have prevented the catastrophe. The company took over the Abercarne Colliery in 1859, after it had proved a failure in various hands from the time that the first shaft was made, in 1837. After working it for some time with improved machinery they, in 1863, struck the nine feet black vein, which proved fatal last week to 267 of their workmen. The pit was worked on the pillar and stall system, and it was only four months since that the company completed a down-cast air-shaft, the Cwmcarne, at a cost of £60,000, which has increased the volume of fresh air through the working from 90,000 cubic feet to 150,000 cubic feet per minute. The Cwmcarne shaft was driven to a depth of 268 yards, and then a drift was made of about a thousand yards in length to communicate to the old workings. The men go down the shaft at Abercarne, and then ride on an engine for about a mile in an easterly direction, where they get into the black vein seam, and this seam is in communication with the Cwmcarne air-shaft, which lies about a mile south in a straight line. It was in this seam that the explosion is supposed to have occurred. The men were, therefore, about a mile off both the Cwmcarne shaft and the Abercarne shaft, and not one man, from that part of the pit, is left to tell the tale. There were about 350 men below, of whom nearly one hundred came up alive.

In documents carefully compiled under the direction of the managers of the colliery the exact number of persons lost in the mine is given at 257. Of these 131 were married men, sixty-seven were single men, fifty-five were boys under eighteen years of age, and four were widowers. An approximate list of persons dependent upon those who are lost shows 131 widows, 363 children, eight parents, and seventeen brothers, making a total of 519 persons. Estimating the cost of subsistence at the moderate rate of 5s. per head per week, the weekly sum required for their maintenance would be £129 15s., or £6747 per annum. For some considerable time past the colliery has been slack of work; the wages earned were consequently low, and very little indeed could be saved. A public subscription has been opened for the relief of the distressed families; and the London Mansion House Fund for that purpose, up to last Tuesday evening, was £4000. It is a case, probably, of still greater need than that of the sufferers by the steam-boat collision at Woolwich.

The conference of the mining authorities and engineers resulted in the decision to flood the mine. This step was taken as early as possible. The extent of the workings is over fifteen miles, and it is difficult to estimate the time that must elapse before the fire now raging can be extinguished. Months will elapse before the colliery can again be in working order. Water must be poured in by riversful for some days before the flooded mine is submerged and all the fires are quenched. It must then be drawn and pumped out again at the Abercarne shaft and poured into the stream of Ebbw. Not until this work is accomplished can the 250 bodies be brought up for Christian burial. The Nonconformist ministers of the district have been not less diligent than the Church clergy in visiting the desolated homes.

The Coroner for the district (Mr. W. H. Brewer) formally opened an inquest on the body of one man which had been brought up, and then adjourned the inquiry to the 19th inst.

The Sketches presented in a page of this Supplement show parts of the surface premises of the Abercarne Colliery, the entrance to the Prince of Wales's shaft, with the approach to it through the village street, and the place where the canal was tapped, with the aid of wooden conduits and iron tubes of 15 in. diameter, to flood the shaft and quench the subterranean fires. Portraits are given, also, of several of the bravest and best men of the exploring parties, Miles Mosely, Harris, and Simmons, with the scene at the pit-head when a party returned from their ineffectual attempt to traverse the passages below. The medical gentlemen, of whom Dr. Rowbotham and his sons deserve especial mention, appear in another Sketch, diligently and tenderly caring for one of the living sufferers from this deplorable disaster.

Lady Wrottesley opened the Staffordshire County Refuge for discharged female prisoners on Tuesday. The building has been erected at Stafford at a considerable cost, the money having been obtained by subscriptions through the efforts of the Earl of Lichfield and other noblemen. Amongst those who assisted at the opening were Lord Wrottesley, Lord Lieutenant of the county, the Earl of Harrowby, and the Earl of Lichfield.

A labourer named Hicks, employed recently at Windsor Castle, was brought before the magistrates at Windsor last Saturday, charged with breaking into the servants' lobby at the castle and stealing some clothing. It appeared that the prisoner had effected an entrance to the lobby by a window over the leads; and on his being apprehended keys were found in his possession which opened thirteen drawers in which the servants' clothing was kept. The clothing had been pledged with various pawnbrokers. He was committed for trial.

The business of the Trades Union Congress at Bristol was concluded last Saturday. At the opening of the proceedings a letter was read from S. Morley, M.P., regretting that he had been unable to attend the meetings of the Congress, and adding, "My hearty wish is that the result of your recent meetings may be to knit together the two great classes of employers and employed." Mr. H. Broadhurst was elected secretary of the Parliamentary Committee, and Edinburgh was chosen as the next place of meeting. Resolutions were passed in favour of co-operation and labour representation in Parliament, and against the twenty-third clause of the Poor-law Amendment Act; and the Parliamentary Committee was instructed to prepare a list of test questions, to be submitted to candidates at the next general election.

THE DISASTER ON THE RIVER.

There is at length some abatement of the stress of painful feeling that has prevailed in London during the past three weeks. The dreadful task of collecting, numbering, identifying, and burying the dead has been completed. The Coroner's inquest has begun a regular investigation of the evidence relating to the collision between the two vessels, and the official inquiry appointed by the Board of Trade will be opened next week. Our illustrations in this number, following those published in our last, which were numerous, represent but a few of the later incidents. The scene at the cemetery belonging to the town of Woolwich, at East Wickham, near Plumstead-common, when many of the unknown dead were together interred there on Monday week, is the subject of our two-page Engraving. Portions of the divided wreck of the Princess Alice, the after-part of the vessel lying on shore below Woolwich Arsenal, having been raised by three lighters moored above its sunken position, and removed by a steam-tug into shallow water at high tide, are shown in other illustrations. The interior of the saloon, with its floor still submerged and partly blocked up with floating furniture, amidst which the divers groped for more dead bodies, was a dismal place to peep into. The visit of the Coroner, Mr. C. J. Carttar, with his jury, in a boat, to examine the wreck of the ill-fated steam-boat, was sketched by our Artist from the engine-room. We also give an illustration of a sitting of the inquest at the Woolwich Townhall, with a female witness giving information of the identity of some relative or friend she had lost. The exhibition, at Woolwich Dockyard, of a quantity of clothes, shoes, hats, bonnets, and caps, bags and baskets, umbrellas and parasols, cases of musical instruments of the band, and various other articles picked up about the wreck, was inspected by many who were in search of some



THE LATE CAPTAIN GRINSTEAD, COMMANDER OF THE PRINCESS ALICE.

trace of their missing friends. The watches, rings, and brooches, and other jewellery, were placed in cigar-boxes, fitted with glass lids, on the table, to be viewed with more safety; the shawls, coats, and different garments hung on a clothes-line aloft. Some things were claimed by survivors of the disaster.

The stern part of the wreck was lifted from the bottom on Monday week, by the labours of the watermen in the lighters under the direction of Mr. Wood, Surveyor of Moorings, and other officers of the Thames Conservancy Board; and in the night, at low water, the wreck was left high and dry upon the river bank. At four o'clock next morning the searching operations recommenced. Two young men named Shepherd and Kelsey volunteered to go into the cabin, which was half full of mud. Everything was in the utmost confusion, broken tables, chairs, cushions, and other things lying in heaps in the mud, which was about four feet in depth. The first body found was that of a man who had evidently been carried by the water into the ladies' cabin. Next came the body of a woman which the searchers found under a broken table, and then another woman was taken from below the cabin oil-cloth, which had covered her. The wreck itself it would be almost impossible to describe. The engine-room is full of twisted rods and pipes knocked out of their original form, and as red with rust as though they had been under water for a twelve-month. The paddle-floats are torn and turned up as if they had been made of paper, and the iron casing of the vessel is cut through and splintered in almost as bad a fashion as any of the most modern forms of steam-rams could effect. The searchers were successful in bringing to light many remnants and articles of various descriptions, such as bags, umbrellas, and cloaks; but only the three dead bodies before mentioned were found in the cabin or saloon.

The burial of the unclaimed dead collected at Woolwich Dockyard could not be deferred longer than Monday week, most of the bodies having become so decomposed as to be beyond recognition. Early that morning nearly 150 corpses were ranged across the immense shed, but before night not less than eighty-three had been consigned to their graves in East Wickham Cemetery—namely, forty-seven women, eighteen men, and eighteen children. Coffins having been provided at the expense of the local authorities, sixteen bodies were first selected for burial; but three of them were identified by means of the clothes exposed to view in another shed. The first funeral was announced to leave the dockyard at ten o'clock, and punctually at that hour the procession started. A mounted constable or two cleared the way. At the head of the procession, in the capacity of chief mourners, were the Churchwardens and Overseers of Woolwich, Messrs. John Taylor and H. Howes, and Messrs. J. Edwards, R. J. Naylor, and A. W. Lockyer. Messrs. Paine and Tufield, as a deputation from the Local Board of Health, were also in the procession. Next to these came four ambulance waggons, containing thirteen of the unidentified

bodies, some of which had been laid out for identification so long that all hope of their ever being claimed was to be abandoned. Following the ambulances were a few cabs and other vehicles. The procession passed along Edward-street, Powis-street, and the Plumstead-road to the cemetery, which stands on elevated ground on the south side of Plumstead-common. All along the route the streets were lined with people. At the cemetery gates the cortege was met by the Hon. and Rev. A. Anson, Rector of Woolwich, who, reading the processional sentences, preceded the bodies to the graves. These are placed at the brow of the hill, and two hundred had been prepared. The coffins, which were covered with black cloth, and severally bore a plate giving the number of the body in the police books, were then lowered into thirteen of the graves. Meanwhile the Rector read portions of the funeral service as the laborious work was proceeding. All the bodies having been lowered, the service was concluded; the clear, sonorous voice of the Rector could be heard for some distance. There was an immense crowd of persons at the grave. The greatest order, however, prevailed, and, with the exception of the trampling on a few graves, little or no damage was done. After the interment the Rector addressed the congregation with some impressive remarks upon this solemn occasion.

The largest funeral, or rather series of funerals, took place in the afternoon, when seventy bodies were interred at the cemetery. The first instalment of twenty-eight left the dockyard at four o'clock, in seven transport-waggons. The procession was headed, as before, by a mounted policeman, a churchwarden, and an overseer, as representing the parish. It was followed by several thousand persons of all ages, some of them in vehicles, but the great majority on foot. After more than an hour the cemetery was reached. Here the vast multitude was met by the Rev. T. Love, Curate of St. Mary's, Woolwich. He conducted the procession, not into the church, but to a spot at the top of the hill, where a hundred graves had been prepared. He read the solemn sentences of the burial service on the way. The waggons ascended the path, and their contents were removed and deposited in the earth; not less than 6000 or 7000 persons witnessed the distressing scene. Before the service, in which the Rector subsequently assisted, had been completed, twelve waggons, bearing forty-five additional corpses, arrived at the cemetery, and forty-two of them were buried in the same way as the others had been. Of the remaining three one coffin had been taken by mistake, as it contained a body which had really been recognised. At the last moment messengers hurriedly came with the statement that the other two corpses had been identified in the dockyard by relatives through seeing the clothes. The right of the relatives to bury their own dead was, of course, at once allowed. A lady belonging to the congregation of St. Mary's, Woolwich, strewed flowers upon the coffins in each of the graves. The melancholy ceremony did not terminate until nearly dark. A large number of the spectators stayed to the close. Since these funerals applications have been made in several cases to have particular graves reopened, the bodies, which were distinguished by numbering, having been claimed by friends who read the descriptions and saw the clothes or relics at the dockyard. Mr. Anson has applied to the Home Office and to the Bishop of the diocese for the necessary permission.

On the Friday after, one of the victims of this calamity, Mr. Frederick Whomes, the organist of the Dockyard Church, was interred in the East Wickham Cemetery. There was a large number of mourners, and great sympathy was felt for the family of the deceased. The service was performed by the Hon. and Rev. A. Anson, the Rector, assisted by the Rev. E. Rust, of the Dockyard Church; and the choristers of St. George's Garrison Church, St. Mary's, Woolwich, the Dockyard, the Royal Arsenal Chapel, and St. Michael's and All Angels, attended and sang a processional hymn as the body was lifted from the hearse and carried up the steep hill. Mr. Whomes, father of the late organist, was chief mourner. At Limehouse there was an entire family, Mr. George Davis, with his wife and four children, all drowned in the Princess Alice. The funeral took place in the East London Cemetery at Plaistow, but the procession thither included forty carriages, with deputations from the Freemasons' and Druids' Lodges, and a great concourse of people.

The total number of bodies received at Woolwich Dockyard to the end of last week was 567, besides about forty at Barking, thirteen at Poplar, and a dozen at Rainham and elsewhere. Several cases are known in which persons got out of the water alive, but died from exhaustion; one is that of a young American lady, Miss Ella Hambury, who swam two miles, was picked up by a boat, and survived a week, but died at last at her brother's house at Mildmay Park, Islington. Her intended husband, Mr. Harrison, was drowned in the Princess Alice.

The Woolwich inquest, on Monday and Tuesday last, its tenth and eleventh days, examined some of the most important witnesses; Mr. G. T. Long, chief mate of the Princess Alice; John Evers, a seaman casually employed, with his half-brother Creed, to steer the vessel; J. R. Rand, one of the look-out men; Mr. Ralph Wilkinson, the second mate; Henry Young, another look-out man; and Thomas Longhurst, head engineer. Mr. Edwin Hughes, solicitor, of Woolwich, attended for the London Steam-Boat Company; Mr. Myburgh, barrister, for the owners of the Bywell Castle; Captain Bedford Pim, M.P., who is a barrister, and two or three other gentlemen, appeared for relatives of persons lost in the Princess Alice. An inquest was also held last week, at Poplar, by the East Middlesex Coroner, but only a formal verdict was returned.

The Mansion House Fund, for the relief of distressed families of any of those drowned by this misfortune, amounted to £20,000 on Tuesday evening, which we should think more than sufficient for the need, as two thirds of those lost were women and children, and many of the others young men with nobody dependent upon them. It has been suggested that the surplus, after relieving all the actual destitution, should be given to the widows and orphans of the 257 working colliers killed at Abercarne, in Monmouthshire. We should like to see a permanent trust fund created, for the whole of England and Wales, to receive and invest all unexpended balances of these charitable subscriptions raised upon different occasions; and the trustees empowered to make grants of money, at their discretion, for any fresh emergency. There are many large sums at the bankers, freely given by public liberality upon such occurrences as wrecks, fires, colliery explosions, and other accidents causing much loss of life, but of which, after the bestowal of such temporary relief as is wanted, the public never hears any more. It is much to be desired that the remaining balances should be collected, and the aggregate fund secured for future use, with the consent of its principal contributors or of their representatives at this time.

We present a portrait of the late Captain William Grinstead, commander of the London Steam-Boat Company's saloon steam-boat Princess Alice. He remained at his post on the bridge of that vessel, refusing to leave it, as he was entreated to do, after the collision, when he could no doubt have escaped either by climbing the bows of the Bywell Castle, or by jumping overboard. He had with him the little children

of Mr. Towse, superintendent of the company's fleet. Captain Grinstead had been about two years in command of the Princess Alice. All who knew Captain Grinstead speak in high terms both of his character and his skill. Captain V. L. Cameron, R.N., the African traveller, has written a letter in which he says, "It may be some slight solace to the friends of the Captain of the Princess Alice that I should bear testimony to his skill and unremitting carefulness. Some years ago I was stationed at Sheerness, and the manner in which he used to handle his steamer was a common topic of praise among naval officers. I then occasionally went to Southend on board his steamer, and his unremitting care and knowledge of how to handle a long, unhandy vessel were beyond all praise. Last June I was one of a party invited by Mr. J. O. Lever to take a trip down the Thames on board the Princess Alice, and I took the opportunity of renewing my acquaintance with her captain. His care was the same as I had known of old, and the same, as I doubt not, was exhibited in the last moments of his life. I hope that some testimony to the memory of one who for twenty years has ministered to the pleasure of the people of London may be raised, and the best form such a testimony could take would be placing his wife and family beyond want."

A sister of Captain William Grinstead, Mrs. Elizabeth Hoffmeister, relict of the late George Bernard Hoffmeister, Commander Royal Navy, resides in Shakespeare-road, Sittingbourne. Her brother, Mr. Charles Thomas Grinstead, of Swalestreet, Poplar, and his wife had been staying with her, and left on Tuesday, the 3rd, for Sheerness, to proceed thence in the ill-fated Princess Alice with their brother, the captain. They are both drowned. Mr. Charles Thomas Grinstead rendered very active assistance on the previous Saturday in getting the passengers out of the train which met with the accident at Sittingbourne, helping to raise the overturned carriages by means of jacks. Another brother, Mr. George Grinstead, of 10, North Kent-terrace, Woolwich, was captain of the Sea Swallow, but is now on the sick list, having burst two blood-vessels. Mrs. Hoffmeister fears that this sad news will retard his progress. A third brother, Mr. Frank Grinstead, resides with Mrs. Hoffmeister.

MUSIC.

THE WORCESTER MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

Our last week's record of this celebration necessarily closed with a brief reference to the first of the miscellaneous concerts, in the College Hall, on the Wednesday evening, when Sir W. S. Bennett's cantata, "The May Queen," was very effectively rendered. The important overture was finely played by the band, and the vocal solos were well sung by Misses Mary Davies, Bertha Griffiths, Mr. Guy, and Mr. Wadmore. Several of the pieces produced much effect, particularly the solo and chorus, "With a laugh as we go round" (the solo by Miss Davies); and the favourite trio, "The Hawthorn in the glade," in which that lady was associated with Mr. Guy and Mr. Wadmore. After the cantata, Miss Anna Williams sang with good dramatic feeling and expression, the scena ("Softly sighs") from "Der Freischütz," and this was followed by M. Sainton's brilliant execution of the first movement of Beethoven's violin concerto, in which the excellent violinist produced a marked impression. The second part of the concert was miscellaneous, and included admirable orchestral performances of Mozart's symphony in G minor, and Rossini's overture to "Guillaume Tell," and a selection of vocal pieces, the prominent effect in which was produced by the brilliant singing of Madame Albani in the aria "Qui la voce," from "I Puritani."

On the Thursday morning Dr. Armes's "short oratorio," "Hezekiah," was given in the cathedral. This work, the production of the organist of Durham Cathedral, was first performed at Newcastle-on-Tyne last year. The text is compiled by himself, and consists of passages, taken from the Book of Isaiah, referring to the invasion of Judea by Sennacherib, the destruction of the Assyrian army, and the sickness and miraculous recovery of Hezekiah. The vocal music is preceded by a spirited orchestral introduction in the martial style, supposed to accompany the advance of Sennacherib's army upon Jerusalem. The choral writing is the best portion of the work, and proves that Dr. Armes has studied well the productions of our older cathedral composers. A predilection for the style of Mendelssohn is also frequently observable in the music of "Hezekiah." The choruses that proved most effective in performance were "Thou wilt keep him in perfect peace," "O Lord, I will praise Thee," and the concluding "Sing unto the Lord." The solo pieces are somewhat forced and strained in style. The most elaborate of these is a bravura air, "Therefore with joy," which was extremely well sung by Miss Anna Williams. The contralto air, "Enter into the Rock," is flowing in its vocal melody, but possesses no distinctive character. It proved, however, effective, chiefly owing to the fine singing of Madame Patey, the ladies just named having given every advantage to the rather pretty, but too volatile, duet, "The Virgin, the Daughter of Zion," as did Mr. Wadmore to the bass song, "I have blotted out as a thick cloud," and Mr. E. Lloyd to some incidental tenor passages—the four vocalists having co-operated in the quartet, "Seek ye the Lord," a smooth and unpretentious piece of part-writing. Dr. Armes conducted the performance of his work, after which the conductor of the festival, Mr. Done, took the baton, and the first part of the programme closed with Mendelssohn's sublime hymn, "Hear my prayer," for soprano solo, chorus, and orchestra. The solo part was sung by Madame Albani with exquisite purity of voice and style and unaffected devotional feeling. The Thursday morning's performance closed with a very satisfactory rendering of Spohr's "Last Judgment," the solo music of which was assigned to Misses Davies and Griffiths, Mr. Guy, and Mr. Santley. The overture which opens the oratorio, and the symphony with which the second part begins, afforded fresh evidence of the excellence of the orchestra.

The Thursday night's concert, which was entirely miscellaneous, included the overtures to "Euryanthe" (Weber), "Egmont" (Beethoven), and "The Merry Wives of Windsor" (Nicolai), and Sir W. S. Bennett's pianoforte concerto in F minor. In this last-named piece Miss Done (daughter of the organist of Worcester Cathedral and conductor of the festival) made a genuine impression by her excellent performance. The young lady possesses a touch both powerful and delicate, and a thorough command of bravura execution; and her phrasing is admirable for clearness of emphasis and rhythm. Miss Done should be heard in London. Special among the vocal music on this occasion was Madame Albani's brilliant singing of the arias "Ah fors'è lui" (from "La Traviata") and "O luce di quest'anima" (from "Linda di Chamouni"); other well-known pieces having been contributed by some of the principal vocalists, besides some effective chorus-singing in Beethoven's "A calm sea and a prosperous voyage," a clever part-song, composed by the Rev. E. V. Hall, and well sung by the cathedral choir; and part-

songs by Pinsuti and Leslie, powerfully rendered by the Yorkshire chorists, who had to repeat the first one.

Of the concluding Oratorio performance yesterday (Friday) week it is unnecessary to say more than that it consisted of the usual festival climax, "The Messiah," the vocal solo music having been distributed between Madame Albani, Misses A. Williams and Griffiths, Madame Patey, Mr. E. Lloyd, Mr. Santley, and Mr. Wadmore. Madame Albani's share included the arias "Rejoice greatly" and "I know that my Redeemer liveth;" the first of which was given with fine bravura execution, and the other with affecting pathos.

The special evening service which closed the Festival brought forward a "Magnificat" and "Nunc Dimittis," by Sir F. G. Ouseley, and a sacred cantata, "The Daughter of Jairus," by Dr. Stainer—all composed specially for the occasion. The cantata, which was given as the anthem, and was conducted by the composer, is written for solo voices (soprano, tenor, and bass), chorus, and orchestra. It contains much effective and masterly writing, and produced so highly favourable an impression that it can scarcely fail to be soon heard in London. The cantata opens with an orchestral introduction of some length, in which are some good effects of combination and contrast, and many skilful harmonic progressions and modulations. The solo vocal music is full of melodious grace, while the choral writing is always effective, and in one instance of special mastery and power. In the first-named respect, we may refer to the tenor air, "My hope is in the Everlasting," and the duet, for soprano and tenor, "Love divine," the first of which was well sung by Mr. Guy, who was associated in the other with Miss A. Williams; Mr. Wadmore having efficiently rendered some incidental bass solos in other portions of the cantata. All the choruses told well, particularly that for female voices, "Sweet tender flower," and, above all, that for full choir, "Awake, thou that sleepest," the movement above alluded to. This chorus is remarkable for its vigorous treatment, its amplitude of development and well-sustained interest. Excellently rendered, it produced a very marked impression, and the close of the cantata left a strong desire for an early re-hearing.

Sir F. G. Ouseley's two pieces of service music are fully worthy of the reputation of the learned Oxford professor. They are written with a fluent command of counterpoint, and contain many phrases of melodious beauty. The orchestra and chorus were employed in both, and there are incidental passages for solo vocal quartet, which were well sung by Misses A. Williams and B. Griffiths, Mr. Guy, and Mr. Wadmore.

The altered position of the orchestra from the west end of the cathedral (as at the festival of 1872) to the centre of the building, was not an improvement, as it tended to considerable dispersion of sound; and the slighter elevation of the platform on this occasion rendered the performers invisible to all but the comparative few who were placed in immediate neighbourhood thereto. Possibly at the next festival (in 1881) this experience may tend to a resumption of the former arrangements.

Mr. Done has conducted the performances with care and judgment; and his coadjutors, Mr. Lloyd, organist of Gloucester Cathedral, and Mr. Colborne, organist of Hereford Cathedral, have done good service in presiding, respectively, at the organ and the pianoforte.

Allusion has already been made to the suppression of oratorio performances and miscellaneous evening concerts in 1875, and to the virtual triumph just gained by the advocates of the festivals in their extended form—the new arrangement of opening and closing with a grand special service, and preceding and following the oratorios with a short form of prayer—being a slight and by no means unreasonable concession to the cathedral authorities. The success of the festival has been complete, the collections and donations having amounted to nearly £1400.

The many attractions at the Covent-Garden Promenade Concerts have just been heightened by the engagement of Mr. Santley and Mr. Charles Hallé. Our excellent baritone has sung several of those favourite pieces which have so often been associated with his name, and Mr. Hallé has displayed his well-known skill and taste in classical and brilliant compositions. The performance of eight of Beethoven's nine symphonies, in regular order, on Monday evenings, is nearly completed, No. 7 (in A) having been given this week. Wednesday was another "Classical Night," and for this (Friday) evening an "English Night" is announced. This series of concerts, under the management of Messrs. Gatti, is now almost completed, and is to be succeeded by another series, directed by M. Riviére, beginning on Oct. 5.

The performances of operas in English, at the Alexandra Palace, have proved specially successful, and are still continuing on Saturday evenings, the announcement for this week being "Il Trovatore," with Madame Blanche Cole as Leonora.

The twenty-third series of Crystal Palace Saturday Afternoon Concerts will begin on Oct. 5, when the programme will include Brahms's second symphony (in D), this being its first performance in England. M. Brassin, the Belgian pianist, is to make his first appearance in England, and play Beethoven's concerto in E flat (the "Emperor") and Liszt's Hungarian Fantasia. Among the forthcoming specialties will be a Mendelssohn comm. concert, on Nov. 2, when a manuscript symphony in F minor (for stringed instruments) will be performed for the first time. Among other interesting announcements is the promised performance (in November) of Berlioz's great symphonic work, entitled "Harold en Italie."

The last of the four classical chamber concerts by the London Conservatoire of Music will be given at Langham Hall next Monday evening, under the direction of Messrs. H. C. Cooper and Lansdowne Cottell.

A grand concert is announced to be given in Exeter Hall next Saturday evening, the 28th inst., in aid of the fund for the relief of the sufferers by the wreck of the Princess Alice.

The Norfolk and Norwich nineteenth triennial musical festival will be held in St. Andrew's Hall, Norwich, on Oct. 15 and three following days. From the programme we learn that Sir Julius Benedict will conduct, and that the principal vocalists will be Madame Albani, Miss Catherine Penna, Miss Anna Williams, Madame Antoinette Sterling, and Madame Trebelli; and Messrs. Edward Lloyd, H. J. Minns, W. Shakespeare, R. Hilton, and Mr. Santley. Dr. Burnett will be the organist, and Mr. J. Harcourt the chorus master; the chorus will number 273, consisting of 77 sopranos, 40 contraltos, 21 altos, 67 tenors, and 68 basses.

The Shakers in Hampshire have removed their goods from the roadside at Hordle to an adjoining field, and the summons on which Mrs. Girling was to appear before the magistrates on Saturday morning for causing an obstruction was accordingly withdrawn. Mrs. Girling and her "family" are about to remove from Lymington to the racecourse at Kingsbury, near London, where they will be lodged in the grand stand.

THEATRES.

THEATRE.

Mr. H. J. Byron may congratulate himself on his success on Monday with his new comedy-drama, "Conscience Money." It is in three acts, neatly constructed, simple in story, and abundant in character, each distinguished by nice shades, indicating a skilled artist. The manipulation of the dialogue is perfect. First in the development of the plot are Sir Archibald Crane (Mr. R. Pateman) and Mrs. Calverly (Miss F. Thorne). In the drawing-room of the former certain friends assemble, who are interested in Mrs. Calverly's daughter Helen (Miss Bella Pateman). The young lady has the fortune, bad or good, to have three lovers, Frederick Damer (Mr. Charles Kelly), William Tapery (Mr. D. Fisher, jun.), and Sydney Sefton (Mr. W. Terriss). These differ much in disposition and character. The first is morose but honest, the second sheepish, and the third clever but slippery. The lady's instincts lead her to prefer the solid virtues of Damer, the supposed owner also of a country seat; wherefore his rivals have to surrender their claims. A change comes over the picture in the second act. To the surprise of all, the marriage is not a happy one. Some dreadful secret occasions the husband to be absent from home, and thereby to supply his wife with motives for jealousy. The fact is, that Damer's elder brother, reported dead, has returned alive, and the country seat belongs to him. Willingly would Damer have surrendered it at once; but the brother, under suspicion of murder, is a fugitive from justice, and therefore depends on Frederick for the income derivable from the estate. Under these circumstances, Damer refuses to take possession of the family mansion, and his wife is disappointed of a social position to which she had aspired. Helen, when married, finds herself neglected by her apparently wayward husband, and assailed by her two remaining lovers. She nearly yields to the temptation; but Damer has a sincere friend in a schoolfellow, Dick Simpson (Mr. H. J. Byron), who protects him from his false ones, and guides him in a judicious course of conduct. Sydney Sefton overhears a conversation between the two friends, and discovers that Damer is not entitled to the country seat to which he has all along laid claim. Armed with this information, he retaliates upon Damer in presence of his wife, accusing him of having married under false pretences. The effect produced by this revelation is different from what Sefton had expected. Finding that her husband had not been unfaithful, but merely perplexed, Helen throws herself into his arms, a happy wife. The third act needs no detail, it merely gathers up the fragments of the story and points its moral. The acting is admirable, all round. Mr. Byron had reserved the few puns it included for his own delivery. The performance throughout was received with applause.

The opéra-bouffe, "Geneviève de Brabant," with Miss Emily Soldene in the part of Drogan, has been revived at the Alhambra.

A revival of an American adaptation of "La Grâce de Dieu" was attempted at the Court on Saturday, but, as we hear, without success. It is played in five acts, under the title of "Marie, the Pearl of Savoy," and the subject may be known from Donizetti's ballad-opera, "Linda di Chamouni." As we were not invited to the performance, we cannot describe its merits, or those of Miss Agnes Leonard, in the character of Marie; of both the current reports are unfavourable. The theatre is under the temporary management of Mr. W. H. Stephens.

Relative to the performance at the Duke's of "The Barricade," we may mention that the double rôle of Fantino and Cosette was played by Mrs. Digby Willoughby.

The Gaiety benefit for the Hospital for Sick Children last Saturday produced (including the Toy Fund) about £150 for this excellent charity. The toys were the largest present of the kind ever made to the hospital.

The benefit performance at Astley's Theatre on Saturday in aid of the Princess Alice Relief Fund resulted in an addition of more than £60 to the fund.

At St. George's Hall, Langham-place, the autumn season of Mr. and Mrs. German Reed's Entertainment will begin on Monday, Sept. 30. The programme will be "Doubleday's Will," "The Paris Exhibition," and "An Artful Automaton." A new first part by F. C. Burnand and a new musical sketch by Mr. Corney Grain are in active preparation, and will be produced without delay.

ART.

We are glad to learn that Mr. Gullick, the art-critic, has completely recovered from his long and severe illness, and that he will shortly return to London from Italy.

The annual exhibition of modern pictures at Manchester, which is now open, is described as being superior in every respect to its predecessors for many years past. Among the exhibitors are Millais, Aumonier, Watts, Israels, Legros, Herkomer, and J. D. Watson.

A committee of the Aldermen, Councillors, and leading inhabitants of the borough of Crewe have commissioned Mr. Hooke, of Manchester, to paint two lifesize portraits of Dr. Atkinson, first Mayor of Crewe, one for the Corporation and the other for presentation to Mrs. Atkinson.

The Berks Archaeological and Architectural Society visited Bray church, Ockwells, Shotesham, and Maidenhead on the 21st inst., and inspected the antiquities of the district.

A largely attended meeting of mechanics and artisans was held in the Hastings School of Science and Art Institution on the 12th inst., under the presidency of the Deputy Mayor. Addresses were given by Mr. T. Brassey, M.P., and other gentlemen, in which the speakers pointed out that mechanics who had a taste and could draw could command better wages than those who could not.

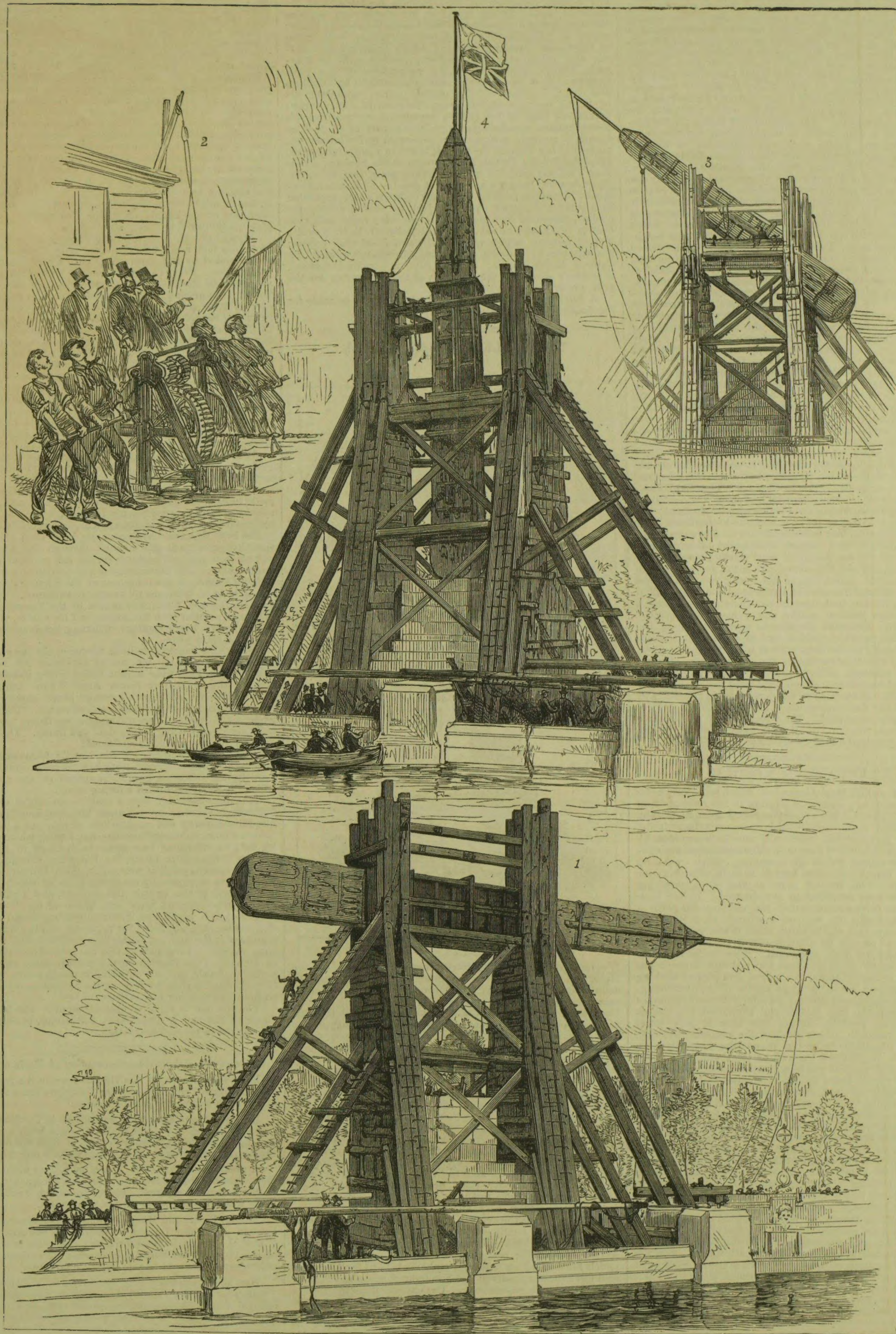
A monument to the late Mr. John Platt, M.P. for Oldham, was unveiled last Saturday by his widow in front of the Town-hall, Oldham. Mr. Platt was member for Oldham from 1865 to 1872, the time of his death. The day of the unveiling was celebrated with great rejoicing. A procession was formed of upwards of 10,000 people, the streets were decorated with flags, and at night the town was illuminated. The monument, which is a statue in bronze, is the work of Mr. D. W. Stevenson, Edinburgh, and cost 3000 guineas.

The Secretary of State for India, through Sir Louis Mallet, has allowed the marble bust of the late Mr. Henry Woodrow, subscribed for by the natives of Bengal and others, to be placed in one of the committee-rooms at the India Office for a short time before it is sent to Calcutta. In addition to the bust, the natives of Bengal have subscribed funds sufficient to found at the University of Calcutta a scholarship in commemoration of Mr. Woodrow's services, and to be called "the Woodrow Scholarship."

A fine-art exhibition has been opened at Poonah, in which some pictures by the Governor, Sir Richard Temple, are exhibited. The prize given by his Excellency was carried off by a well-known amateur artist, Mrs. Gillespie, for the "Head of a Kabyle Woman, Algeria."



FRENCH MINISTERS OF STATE LAYING THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF NEW HARBOUR WORKS AT BOULOGNE.



1. The Obelisk on Sept. 11.

2. Windlass to lower the bottom end of Obelisk.

3. Obelisk descending to vertical position, Sept. 12.

4. Obelisk erect on its pedestal.

CLEOPATRA'S NEEDLE, ON THE VICTORIA THAMES EMBANKMENT.

THE NEW HARBOUR AT BOULOGNE.

The Government of the French Republic has begun the construction of a deep and capacious harbour at Boulogne-sur-Mer, to be formed by sea-walls inclosing a large space, which will comprise 340 acres of good anchorage outside the present shore-line, so as to advance the steam-boat wharf to a new basin that will have, when dredged, a depth of five metres, or nearly sixteen and a half feet, at low tide. The railway trains will run out to this wharf; and the surrounding harbour, beyond it, will be protected by long jetties and breakwaters on three sides; these sea-walls having an aggregate length of one mile and a half. There is to be a passage, between two jetties, to enter the inner harbour of the town. It is further proposed to form docks in part of the space reclaimed by the sea-wall, and a small harbour for the Boulogne fishing-boats. Vessels drawing 26 ft. water will enter the harbour at lowest tide. The ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of a monument, to commemorate the beginning of this great and useful work was performed on Monday week by M. de Freycinet, the Minister of Public Works, accompanied by M. Léon Say, the Minister of Finance, in the presence of a large number of spectators. Among the company specially invited were Alderman and Sheriff Staples (representing the Lord Mayor of London), Sir Edward Watkin (chairman of the South-Eastern Railway), the Mayors of Folkestone and Hythe, and several English engineers. There were also present all the French authorities from the neighbouring departments. The streets of Boulogne were decorated in a festive manner; and the Ministers of State, on their arrival from Paris, were met by a procession of the municipal bodies, the bands of the regiments in garrison, the fire brigade, and hundreds of fisher-women in their quaint white shell-shaped caps. In addition to the numerous English visitors who were staying in the town, a thousand excursionists arrived for the day in three of the steamers belonging to the South-Eastern Company from Folkestone. They were welcomed with great cordiality, the bands stationed on the pier playing "God Save the Queen." The procession having escorted the Ministers to the appointed spot, the stone was duly laid, after which brief speeches were made by the Mayor of Boulogne and by the Ministers. M. de Freycinet made especial reference to the near proximity of the greatest mercantile nation, and expressed a hope that the new undertaking would afford encouragement to increased commercial transactions with England. In the evening a grand banquet was given in a marquee erected behind the Etablissement des Bains, and facing the sea. It was attended by 400 guests. M. de Freycinet, in his speech, said this year had been fruitful of great works in France. The Exhibition, which was one of its achievements, had been augmented in importance by the assistance and co-operation of England; and they were now about to build a harbour to facilitate their communications with that generous country. The presence of several members of the English Parliament afforded them great pleasure. In conclusion, M. de Freycinet proposed the healths of Marshal MacMahon and the Queen together. The other Minister, M. Léon Say, in his speech, referred to the state of the national finances, and expressed his gratification that France, for the first time in her history, now occupies nearly the same position in the money market as wealthy England. Mr. Alderman Staples, as representative of the City of London, spoke in English and afterwards in French, and dwelt strongly on the deep interest taken by many persons in the City in the construction of the new harbour. He was very heartily cheered. The banquet having terminated, the guests entered the saloons, where a splendid ball to close the fête was given. Sixteen hundred persons were present, and the whole of the day's proceedings may be declared to have been brilliantly successful. The theatres were opened, and torchlight processions, and public balls in the Tintelleries, and other places, provided ample entertainment for all classes.

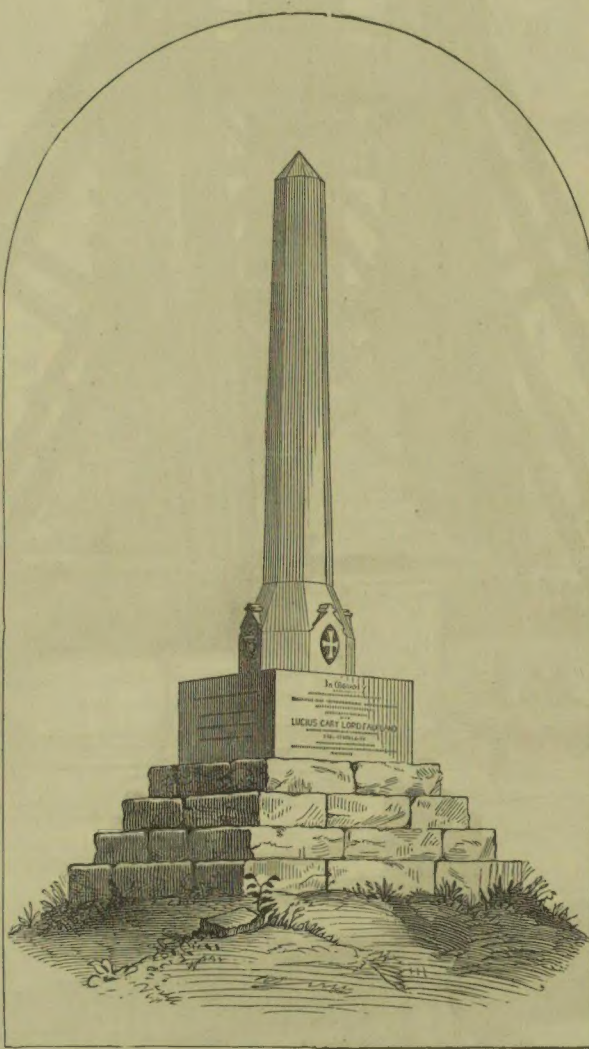
CLEOPATRA'S NEEDLE.

The Egyptian obelisk from Alexandria, which was lately to be seen hoisted aloft in a horizontal position at the river-stairs of the Victoria Thames Embankment opposite Adelphi-terrace, was on Thursday week placed in its due perpendicular attitude, directly over the pedestal, which will now be completed by adding the upper course of masonry. The mechanical arrangements for swinging this huge monolith, which measures 68 ft. 3 in. in length, 5 ft. 10 in. by 4 ft. 10 in. in breadth at one end, and 7 ft. 10 in. by 7 ft. 8 in. at the other, weighing 193 tons, have been described in our Journal. It had been fitted with an iron jacket round the middle, and with a wrought-iron girder by way of a stirrup, to support the heavier and lower end of the stone, when it was gradually let down, and so to prevent its slipping out of the iron jacket by which its centre was held suspended. The obelisk had been lifted to the height of 50 ft. above the pedestal, through the elevation, by hydraulic jacks, of a pair of iron girders working upwards in grooves left in the main angles of the scaffolding. Upon these girders rested a pair of peculiarly-formed trunnions projecting from the iron jacket, and supported the obelisk in a horizontal position during the time it was being raised. The monolith having attained the necessary altitude, it was only necessary to swing it on the trunnions, or, in other words, to let down the butt or thick end, so as to get the stone into a vertical position, but still held up, with its bottom a few inches above the top of the pedestal. The total weight, including the iron girders, was 216 tons. The operation of "swinging" was completed in about three quarters of an hour, and by lowering the girders the obelisk was allowed to descend to the pedestal, and the "Union Jack" and Turkish ensign were run up in token of the success of the work. The obelisk was still kept a little held up, in order that its exact perpendicularity to the surface of the pedestal might be tested with mathematical precision. It had a partial support from the wooden packing laid underneath. On Friday morning this was removed, the weight having first been eased by the action of the hydraulic jacks. The obelisk was then let down the remaining four inches, till it finally rested on its pedestal. The iron jacket and strap will now be stripped off and the scaffolding removed. The operation of Thursday week took place between three and four o'clock in the afternoon. For the accommodation of those who have taken a special interest in the progress of the work, Professor Erasmus Wilson and Mr. John Dixon had chartered a steamer, which was moored abreast of the works. Sir J. W. Bazalgette, C.B., chief engineer to the Metropolitan Board of Works, and several gentlemen of the engineering profession, were present; also Major-General Sir James Alexander, C.B., Admiral S. E. Ommamney, C.B., Sir Charles Read, Professor Owen, Alderman Sir C. Whetham, Sir G. Elliott, M.P., and Mr. Grantham, M.P. It is stated that Mr. John Dixon, C.E., has expended £50,000 over and above the £10,000 liberally bestowed by Mr. Erasmus Wilson, for the cost of bringing Cleopatra's Needle from Egypt, with its detention by the accident in the Bay of Biscay, and finally erecting the obelisk in London. The Hon. C. Vivian, Consul-General in Egypt, was present on the Friday. Telegrams were received by Mr. Dixon from her Majesty

the Queen at Balmoral, and from the Khedive of Egypt, to congratulate him and Mr. Erasmus Wilson upon the completion of their undertaking. The following is an authentic list of objects deposited in the two large earthenware jars inclosed in the core of the obelisk's pedestal and supports, and now at length covered by the monolith's base:—Standard foot and pound, presented by the standard department of the Board of Trade; bronze model of the obelisk, $\frac{1}{4}$ in. scale to the foot, cast and presented by Mr. Joseph Whitley, of Leeds; copies of "Engineering," printed on vellum, with plans of the various arrangements and details employed in erecting and transporting the obelisk, together with its complete history, presented by the proprietors of the publication; jars of Doulton ware, presented by Doulton and Co.; a piece of the obelisk stone; complete set of British coinage, including an Empress of India rupee; parchment copy of Dr. Birch's translation of the obelisk's hieroglyphics; standard gauge to 1000th part of an inch as sample of accurate workmanship, presented by J. Holtzapffel; portrait of her Majesty the Queen; bibles in various languages, presented by the British and Foreign Bible Society; Bradshaw's railway guide, Mappin's shilling razor, case of cigars, pipes, box of hairpins and sundry articles of female adornment; Alexandra feeding-bottle and children's toys, presented by a lady; a Tangye's hydraulic jack as used in raising the obelisk, presented by Tangye Brothers; wire ropes and specimens of submarine cables, presented by Mr. R. S. Newall; map of London, copies of the daily and illustrated papers; photographs of a dozen pretty Englishwomen, presented by Captain Henry Carter; a 2-ft. rule, a London Directory; Whitaker's Almanack, the last copy of the impression for the year, presented by the publishers.

A full-sized plaster cast of the obelisk is to be made for the South Kensington Museum.

THE FALKLAND MEMORIAL.



We reported last week the proceedings at Newbury, on the Monday, when the Earl of Carnarvon bore the chief part in dedicating to the memory of Lucius Cary, Lord Falkland, a monument of the battle fought in 1643, between the army of Charles I. and that of the Parliament commanded by the Earl of Essex, on Wash Common, a mile and a half south of the town. It is there, within a few yards of the spot where Falkland is believed to have been slain, that the monument is erected of which we give an illustration. It is a plain and massive obelisk of grey granite placed upon a pedestal, elevated upon four courses of granite. The shaft is a monolith, 17 ft. high; the total height is 33 ft. On the north side of the pedestal, facing the road, is chiselled the following inscription:—"In memory of those who on the 20th of September, 1643, fell fighting in the army of Charles I. on the field of Newbury, and especially of Lucius Cary, Viscount Falkland, who died here in the thirty-second year of his age, this monument is set up by those to whom the majesty of the Crown and the liberties of their country are dear." The other sides bear inscribed upon them, respectively, a sentence in Greek, quoted from Thucydides, a Latin sentence from Livy, and an English one from Burke. The sentence from Burke runs thus:—"The blood of man is well shed for our family, for our friends, for our God, for our country, for our kind; the rest is vanity, the rest is crime." At the base of the octagonal shaft are gablets, having sun panels filled in with a cross and ciphers of Lord Falkland, as well as of Lords Carnarvon and Sunderland, who also lost their lives at the battle of Newbury. The effect of the whole design is that of extreme simplicity and solidity combined. It is the joint work of Mr. James H. Money, a local architect, who furnished the design, and Messrs. W. and J. R. Freeman, of Millbank, Westminster. The granite, about forty tons, is from the quarries of Messrs. John Freeman and Sons, of Penryn, Penzance, and Cheesewring, Cornwall.

Mr. George Palmer, M.P., laid the memorial-stone of a new Foresters' Hall on Tuesday at Reading, where the society is very strong. At the close of the stone-laying ceremony there was a procession of Foresters, and a public dinner was held in the evening at the Townhall.

THE CABUL MISSION.

The Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* telegraphed on Sunday as follows:—

The Cabul mission remains the one topic of universal interest. All other subjects have become dwarfed into complete insignificance in comparison with the paramount importance attached in India to the present momentous departure from the long-established principles of Indian foreign policy. The key note to the whole policy of abstention from interference with Central Asian politics existed in the absence of any idea that Russian influence could ever be established at Cabul otherwise than by conquest. It was believed that Afghanistan, if left alone, would constitute for all practical purposes a barrier completely impassable between the two Powers, and that strong feeling of national independence, supported by the natural features of their country, would render the conquest of the Afghans by Russia a task of insuperable difficulty, considering the distance of the Russian base of operations and the consequent danger of interruption to her communications. It was felt, moreover, that in the event of Afghanistan not being able unaided to resist Russian aggression, it would be open to the British Power to accord her succour and assistance, subject to such conditions and terms as might seem desirable whenever the necessity for energetic action should arise, the Government being completely unfettered by treaty stipulations.

Present events, however, have wholly cut the ground from under our feet, and a policy has now to be initiated which may be calculated to deal successfully with a very different set of possibilities. Every conceivable device of Indian diplomacy, supported by the all-cogent argument of immediate resort to military compulsion if the occasion demand it, will have to be exerted now and henceforth to prevent Afghanistan from becoming converted into a Russian camp. The Ameer has distinctly shown his hand, and, unless he entirely withdraws from his present attitude of hostility, it will be deemed indispensable for the protection of India to adopt in self-defence an infinitely more active foreign policy than that previously accepted. One of our great military authorities has lately stated, as the result of his deliberate and well-considered opinion, that our present frontier line is indefensible; that a mountain chain that can be pierced at many points is no protection; and that if we desire the Himalayas to serve as a natural barrier for the protection of India we must, as a mere defensive measure, insist on holding the outlets of the passes.

Preparations are being vigorously pushed forward at Peshawur for the dispatch of the mission. The latest information states that the number of the mission will amount to about 1000, including camp followers. Every effort is being made to keep the number within reasonable bounds; but it is necessary to carry supplies for the road. The escort will be increased by an infantry detachment, and possibly by a troop of the 10th Hussars. Arrangements have been effected with the Khyberes for a safe conduct through the Khyber Pass, and we have received hostages for the due performance of this undertaking. The Commissioner will accompany the mission as far as Pakha, on the other side of the Khyber Pass, where a strong body of the Ameer's troops is stationed. The Nawab Ghulam Hussein Khan, the bearer of the Viceroy's letter, is said to be popular with the Ameer and his nobles, to whom he is well known in consequence of having acted as our agent at Cabul for many years.

Shere Ali is reported to be in favour of the succession of his grandson, Ahmed Ali Jan, son of Mahomed Ali Khan, who was killed in 1865 near Khilat Ghilsa while fighting for his father's throne against Sirdar Azim Khan. Ahmed Ali is described as an intelligent youth of about eighteen, with a pleasing demeanour, and fairly well educated. The mother of Abdulla Jan is said to have still another son living, but incapacitated for rule by being totally deaf and dumb. The report of Yakoub's escape is still unconfirmed.

The Viceroy entertained Sir Neville Chamberlain at a banquet given in his honour prior to his departure for Peshawur. Lord Lytton made an impressive speech on the occasion, to which Sir Neville returned a fitting reply.

It is universally felt that a task of no slight danger and difficulty has been imposed upon him, and he will carry with him the sympathy and good wishes of all. As a measure of the passionate animosity towards the British which it will be his duty to endeavour to convert to feelings of goodwill, it may be sufficient to quote the following extract from the Ameer's speech publicly uttered in open Durbar:—"I have seven crores of rupees by me, every rupee of which I will hurl at the head of the British Government, and I will roll the border tribes against them like blasts of fire." It is quite true that this beneficent intention was expressed some time ago, but we have no reason for believing that the Ameer's feelings have in the slightest degree been mollified since these words were uttered—unless, indeed, this has formed one of the results of the visit of the Russian Envoy, a supposition possible, but hardly probable, and one on which it would hardly be wise for General Chamberlain to rely for the protection of his mission without taking other precautions.

The frontier is reported quite tranquil. The left wing of Jacob's Rifles and a detachment, 250 strong, of Scinde Horse are ordered to proceed to Quetta.

There was a violent volcanic eruption of Hecla on Aug. 22.

Mr. George Smith, of Coalville, has received a free grant of several hundred volumes from the Religious Tract Society, for distribution among the canal boatmen.

Russian officers have taken soundings in the Siberian lake Baikal, which show a depth of 2940 metres, with a southward sinking indicating a probable depth of 3700 metres, whereas the deepest sounding in the Mediterranean is only 2158 metres.

A great fire occurred at Zante on Friday night, the 13th inst., by which seventeen houses and a large quantity of other property were destroyed. There was much robbery in the panic which ensued while the fire was raging.

Messrs. Devitt and Moore's sailing-ship *Rodney*, 1447 tons, Captain Alexander Louttit, chartered by Sir Arthur Blyth, K.C.M.G., Agent-General for South Australia, left Plymouth on the 13th inst. for Port Adelaide, with 505 emigrants, among whom were 105 single female domestic servants.

Her Majesty's troop-ship *Euphrates* left Portsmouth on Tuesday for Bombay, conveying several military officers, twelve officers' wives, 999 non-commissioned officers and privates, twenty-one soldiers' wives, and twenty-eight children, to join different regiments in India.

A band of 600 Mormon converts en route for Utah sailed in the Guion steamer *Wyoming*, from Liverpool for New York, on Saturday. Of these, 205 were collected in Scandinavian countries and sixty from Switzerland and Germany. Ireland did not contribute a single proselyte; but there were forty from Scotland, fifty from Wales, and about 200 from England. There were also on board seventeen Mormon elders, besides a principal agent who has been in Europe two years on a Mormon propaganda.

An experiment of considerable interest in pisciculture is intended to be tried on one of the estates of the Marquis of Exeter—the naturalisation of the American black bass. A large number of this fish has been brought over from New York in the steamer Spain, of the National Line, and it is expected that they will take readily to their new home. They were placed on the passage in an improvised tank, the water of which was kept constantly fresh by the injection of air at intervals of ten minutes. The passengers and crew had an opportunity of witnessing an interesting exhibition of instinct on the part of the piscine emigrants. A large catfish having been caught was placed in the tank, whereupon the bass immediately combined their forces and attacked the intruder. They at first charged at his head, but, finding themselves becoming worsted, changed their tactics and took him in flank, and soon succeeded in vanquishing him, completing the victory by devouring him at leisure. The bass is considered by some as having the finest flavour of all the freshwater fish of America.

INTENDING VISITORS TO PARIS should first inspect OETZMANN and CO.'S display of all the latest Parisian Novelties in Artistic Furniture, Carpets, Curtains, Tapestries, Cretones, Table Covers, Pictures, Clocks, Bronzes, Statuettes, Vases, China, Glass, and every kind of Artistic Furnishing Items, arranged in spacious Show-Rooms. The prices will be found considerably lower than charged for the same in Paris, besides saving the expense and annoyance of Custom House.—OETZMANN and CO., COMPLETE HOUSE FURNISHERS, 67, to 79, HAMPESTEAD-ROAD (near Tottenham-court-road).

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BESIDES THE RECENT ADDITION of the immense range of Premises previously known as the Eagle Brewery, which have been rebuilt and added to the Show-Rooms.

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